# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,901—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. CLYDE | 4124 | 750 | E. M. Edmond | 9th Nov. |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | C. R. Edwards | 16th „ |
| L. MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | 23rd „ |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 30th „ |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 16th Nov. |
| HYDASPES | 2981 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 30th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | | To Marseilles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Class | Rs. 500 | Including wines. | I Class | Rs. 520 | Including wines. |
| II do. | 340 | | II do. | 350 | |
| III do. | 150 | With food. | III do. | 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Saturday .......... 1st Dec., 1883
SINGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. | I Class | Calais Route £ 95 | | Brighton Route £ | [illegible] |
| „ | II do. | do. | 70 | do. | [illegible] |
| From Naples. | I do. | do. | 145 | do. | [illegible] |
| „ | II do. | do. | 105 | do. | [illegible] |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Calais and Dover (Mail) | 1st class £ | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Via Dieppe | 1st class „ | 5 | 18 | 1 |

The above Steamer will be followed by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Sturli | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Oct. |
| BERENICE | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Nov |
| MEDUSA | G. Ragusin | 3,500 | 550 | 28th Dec |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 450 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | HP. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Ragusin | 3,500 | 550 | 27th Oct. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain Lidbetter will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1883.

### SEWAGE WORKS FOR SIMLA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWAGE WORKS for Simla. Full particulars can be learned on application to

H. B. GOAD,
Secretary to the Municipality.

Simla, 18th Oct., 1883.

### VIENNA FURNITURE.

MR. NEUBERG begs to intimate ARRIVAL of a further consignment of VIENNA bentwood FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, with and without arms (suitable for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms), Saloon, Rocking, Library, Office and Deck Chairs, Piano Stools, Verandah Sofas, Teapoys, Tables, etc., etc., and respectfully invites an early inspection of the same.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 6th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HYDRO-INCUBATORS.

AN easy means for the artificial hatching of Poultry, the apparatus being worked by simply recharging the cistern with hot water each night and morning.

INCUBATORS for 90 eggs, Rs. 72-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

| | | Cash Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAT TRAPS | each | 1 | 0 |
| CAT or HARE TRAPS | „ | 3 | 0 |
| JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS | „ | 15 | 0 |

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SUPERIOR LONDON MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.
CARPET BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.
FURNITURE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.
HAT BRUSHES.
HORSE BRUSHES.
NAIL BRUSHES.
PAINT BRUSHES.
PLATE BRUSHES.
SCRUBBING BRUSHES
SHOE BRUSHES.
SPOKE BRUSHES.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, at 3 p. m. (on the evening of which day the Special Commissioner intends leaving for Calcutta) when, after reviewing the work executed since last meeting, and receiving suggestions from intending Exhibitors, the Committee will be asked—

(1.) To place a sum of money at the disposal of the Special Commissioner to meet necessary expenses in connection with exhibits in Calcutta.

(2.) To pass such other Resolutions as may be considered necessary.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, viz.:—500 tons to each of two specifications in squared Logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 tons per month, on each specification, commencing from 1st January, 1884.

The specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, which should be forwarded separately and not enclosed with the Tender. Rs. 3,500 on each contract will be required as security, one-half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st November, 1883.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION from 1st December, 1883. Salary Rs. 150 a month, with free quarters and a liberal percentage on the actual profits derived from works executed at the Institution. A practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering and a fair colloquial knowledge of Hindoostani being among the chief qualifications which candidates are expected to possess. If a candidate who may be found qualified in every other respect, but who may be unacquainted with Hindoostani, is selected for the post he will be paid a salary of only Rs. 125 a month until he acquires a colloquial knowledge of the language.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before 20th November, 1883, to the address of the SECRETARY, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, No. 109, Kalbadavie-road.

By order of the Managing Committee of the D. S. I. and R. Institution,

NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.

Bombay, 28th October, 1883.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

| Cash. Per doz. Rs. | a. | | | | Cash. Per doz. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | 0 | Special invalid | BRANDY | O. O. O. O. | 54 | 0 |
| | | | Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old. | | | |
| 33 | 0 | Fine Old Pale | BRANDY | O. O. O. | 33 | 0 |
| | | | The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate. | | | |
| 30 | 0 | Old Pale | BRANDY | O. O. | 30 | 0 |
| | | | A choice matured Spirit. | | | |
| 26 | 0 | Pale | BRANDY | O. | 26 | 0 |
| | | | Good and pure. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | Fine Old | WHISKY | Glenlivet | 22 | 8 |
| | | | The cream of Scotch Whiskies. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | Fine Old | WHISKY | Irish | 22 | 8 |
| | | | Soft, mellow, and mild. | | | |
| 15 | 0 | Superior | HOLLANDS | Old | 15 | 0 |
| | | | A good wholesome spirit. | | | |
| 20 | 0 | Plymouth | GIN | Dry | 20 | 0 |
| | | | Very palatable flavour. | | | |
| 18 | 0 | Unsweetened | GIN | Very superior | 18 | 0 |
| | | | Pure and fine by age. | | | |
| 17 | 0 | Sweetened | GIN | Old Tom | 17 | 0 |
| | | | High quality and delicate flavour. | | | |
| 22 | 8 | Finest | RUM | Old Jamaica | 22 | 8 |
| | | | An exquisite spirit softened by age. | | | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## AYRES' LAWN-TENNIS BATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AYRES' | **B. PHILLIPS & CO.,** | BATS |
| AYRES' | | BATS |
| AYRES' | WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS | BATS |
| AYRES' | AND | BATS |
| AYRES' | GENERAL MERCHANTS, | BATS |
| AYRES' | TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, | BATS |
| AYRES' | BHOODWAR PEIT, POONA CITY, | BATS |
| AYRES' | AND | BATS |
| AYRES' | 17, CHURCH GATE STREEET, | BATS |
| AYRES' | BOMBAY. | BATS |

AYRES' LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

## COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF

Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

## AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Mutton in 1 lb. Tins.
Beef „ „
Brawn „ „
Pork Sausages „
Sheeps Tongues 2 lb. Tins.
Jams 1 lb. Tins.
Mustard ¼ lb. Tins.
Butter.
Patent prepared Barley.
Maize Meal.
Maizena.
Cornflour.
Bate's Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Corned Beef.
Rabbit and Onions.

Also

English, American, French and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments. Fresh supplies always in stock at the lowest cash rates, to wholesale and retail Purchasers.

Cumballa Hill (Branch).

Beer, Wines, Spirits and Ærated Waters of the best quality supplied.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

## RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOBMAY.

## C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

### WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

| | WITH KEYS. | KEYLESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver. | | |
| Hunting | Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 | Rs. 55 to Rs. 160 |
| Half-hunting | „ 35 to „ 85 | „ 60 to „ 180 |
| Crystal face | „ 40 to „ 80 | „ 60 to „ 150 |
| Gold. | | |
| Hunting | „ 65 to „ 315 | „ 160 to „ 375 |
| Half-hunting | „ 85 to „ 325 | „ 180 to „ 400 |
| Crystal face | „ 70 to „ 320 | „ 200 to „ 375 |

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

## MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

## THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India) also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously.

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
FORBES-STREET.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for cash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRY. | | | |
| AMONTILLADO, A1,<br>Rs. 40 8 | SOLERA.<br>Rs. 36 0 | AMOROSO.<br>Rs. 29 8 | MONTILLA.<br>Rs. 28 8 |
| PORT. | | | |
| OLD CRUSTED.<br>Rs. 38 0 | INVALIDS.<br>Rs. 27 8 | DESSERT<br>Rs. 23 0 | SPANISH.<br>Rs. 15 0 |
| BURGUNDY. | | | |
| CHAMBERTIN.<br>Rs. 34 8 | VOLNAY.<br>Rs. 23 8 | BEAUNE.<br>Rs. 20 0 | CHABLIS.<br>Rs. 18 8 |
| | | GERMAN WINES. | |
| JOHANNISBERGER.<br>Rs. 51 0 | RUDESHEIMER.<br>Rs. 31 0 | SPK. HOCK.<br>Rs. 45 0 | SPK. MOSELLE<br>Rs. 45 & 34 |

LIME JUICE CORDIAL 13 8, CYDER 7-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Detailed Price-Lists on application Post-Free.

## SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS

PRICE LIST OF PIANOFORTES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble, | 450 |
| THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. | 500 |
| THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, screwed and secured solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale | 650 |
| SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT UPRIGHT GRAND, thoroughly screwed and secured, complete iron frame extending over pin plank, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale | 725 |
| A SIMILAR INSTRUMENT to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves | 800 |
| SOLID DARK WALNUT Grand Square, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves | 650 |
| SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves. | 750 |
| THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, with a solid iron frame | 800 |
| THE "DRAWING-ROOM" GRAND, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves | 900 |
| THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND, in solid Canadian walnut case, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves. | 1,100 |
| THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart | 1,300 |
| THE "COLLARD and COLLARD" short IRON GRAND, in solid walnut, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered key-board | 1,300 |

The largest stock of Pianos in India, always in hand, to select from.

Illustration of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES ..............Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.......Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST....... .Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1883.
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. B. FERRELL,
The Popular Comedian, who will appear in his
GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
MR. TOPKNOT,
IN J. M. MORTON'S FARCE.
MY WIFE'S BONNETT,
after which, by desire,
IOLANTHE
will be presented,
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.

At 9 precisely.
MY WIFE'S BONNETT,

Mr. Topknot.............................Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Mr. Christopher Cutwater.......Mr. Michael Comerford.
Mr. Alfred Jones
[redacted]
Private Willis (of the Grenadier Guards)... Mr. George Crofton.
Strephon (an Arcadian Shepherd) ... Mr. J. Devon.
Queen of the Fairies ...............Mrs. Norville.
Iolanthe (a Fairy, Strephon's Mother)... Miss Emily Blain.
Celia } Fairies ... Miss Churchill.
Leila ... Miss Sutton.
Fleta ... Miss Vyse.
Phyllis (an Arcadian Shepherdess and Ward in Chancery) ... Miss Emma Markham.
Chorus of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, and Fairies.

NEW AND ORIGINAL SCENERY
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
FULL CHORUS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

## THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.......................JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER..........FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER .......................T. W. HUBBARD.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
To-day at 4 o'clock.
BRING YOUR LITTLE ONES TO SEE
LURLINE AND MADAME NICOLO
To-day at 4 o'clock.

Children under 12, half price to Reserved and Second Seats; Native Servants in charge of Children free to the Matinee, to Reserved and Second Seats.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-15,
COME ONE, COME ALL, AND SEE
LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE LURLINE } The EMPRESS of the WATERS, The PUZZLE for the FACULTY, and 10th WONDER of the AGE.
in her Beautiful
CRYSTAL AQUARIUM.
NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO NICOLO } The REFINED LADY ILLUSIONIST, in an entire change of Programme, introducing the WONDERFUL SKULL, THE WALKING CARD.
THE MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserved Seats | Rs. 3. |
| Second Seats | Re. 1. |
| Back Seats | As. 8. |

Children under 12, half price to all classes.
Doors will open at 8-45; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WANTED, in January next, for the Bombay Education Society's Girls School, Byculla, a European woman, age between 30 and 40, as House-keeper and Clothing Matron. None but those possessing a competent knowledge of cutting out and plain dress-making need apply. Preference given to those having some school experience. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

## COOPER, MADON AND & Co., Ld.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Adventures of a Three-Guinea Watch; by T. B. Reed | 2 | 8 |
| African Wanderers; by Mrs. Lee | 2 | 4 |
| Angel Meadow; by A. Lang | 1 | 8 |
| Autumn Days | 0 | 10 |
| Baby's Debut; by J. Smith | 0 | 10 |
| Bankruptcy Act, 1883, with Introduction, Index and Brief Notes; by M. D. Chalmers | 1 | 8 |
| Bijou Thoughts for Busy Moments | 0 | 6 |
| Cambridge Staircase | 1 | 8 |
| Chemistry of the Secondary Batteries of Plante and Faure; by J. H. Gladstone | 1 | 8 |
| Children of India, written for the Children of England | 2 | 8 |
| Decorator's Assistant | 1 | 8 |
| Faust; by G. W. M. Reynolds | 0 | 6 |
| Field Training; by C. K. Brooke | 1 | 4 |
| Five Little Birdies; by A. Giberne | 1 | 8 |
| Forget Me Not | 0 | 10 |
| From Cadet to Captain; by J. P. Groves | 3 | 4 |
| Green Ray; by Jules Verne | 3 | 4 |
| How He Won Her; by Mrs. Eiloart | 1 | 4 |
| How to Prevent and Treat Consumption; by G. R. Howat | 1 | 8 |
| Hygiene of Armies in the Field; by R. Rawlinson | 1 | 8 |
| Lily and her Brothers | 2 | 4 |
| Little Gipsy; by E. Sauvage | 1 | 8 |
| Midday and Ensign; by G. M. Fenn | 3 | 12 |
| Mr. Washington Adams in England; by R. G. White | 0 | 10 |
| My Own Dolly | 2 | 4 |
| Outline of Irish History; by J. H. McCarthy | 1 | 0 |
| Philiberta; by T. Talbot | 1 | 4 |
| Punch; by E. C. Phillips | 1 | 8 |
| Rabelais (Morley's Universal Library) | 0 | 10 |
| Scottish Pictures; by S. G. Green | 5 | 0 |
| So Happy | 2 | 4 |
| Soldier's Wife; by G. W. M. Reynolds | 0 | 6 |
| Story of Seigfried; by J. Baldwin | 3 | 12 |
| Tales of the White Cockade; by B. Hutton | 2 | 4 |
| Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India; by W. Dymock | 2 | 0 |
| Watteau; by J. W. Mollett | 1 | 8 |
| Amusements for the Holidays; by P. Puzzlewell | 1 | 8 |
| Ancient Mariner; by Coleridge | 2 | 8 |
| Begum's Fortune; by J. Verne | 0 | 10 |
| Boats of the World Depicted and Described | 2 | 4 |
| Christmas Pudding for Young Eaters; by L. C. Skey | 1 | 8 |
| Crowns and Coronations; by W. Jones | 4 | 12 |
| Far-famed Tales | 1 | 8 |
| From Midnight to Midnight; by M. Collins | 1 | 4 |
| Jack and Mrs. Brown | 1 | 8 |
| Millicent and Her Cousins; by Hon. A. Bethell | 2 | 4 |
| Missing Ship; by W. H. G. Kingston | 2 | 4 |
| Nora's Trust; by Mrs. Gellie | 1 | 8 |
| Medical Notes and Essays; by P. Eade | 2 | 0 |
| Ocean Wave; by H. Stewart | 2 | 4 |
| Our American Cousins; by W. E. Adams | 2 | 4 |
| Perseus, the Gorgon Slayer | 3 | 4 |
| Pocket Map of Poona and the Country Around; by W. Muskett | 1 | 8 |
| Readings from Irish Authors; by J. A. Jennings | 0 | 10 |
| Shoes of Fortune; by H. C. Anderson | 1 | 8 |
| Transmigration; by M. Collins | 1 | 4 |
| Tribulations of a Chinaman; by J. Verne | 0 | 10 |
| Up Stream | 3 | 4 |
| Wonderful Animals; by V. S. Morwood | 1 | 8 |
| Coward or Hero? by Mrs. S. Barker | 1 | 4 |
| Dutch, the Diver; by G. M. Fenn | 1 | 4 |
| Every Girl's Annual, 1884 | 3 | 12 |
| May to Christmas at Thorne Hill; by Mrs. D. P. Sandford | 3 | 4 |
| Musical Biography; by D. Baptie | 2 | 0 |
| Our Lady of Tears, by L. Derwent | 1 | 4 |
| Quarterly Army List (Bengal) | 2 | 0 |
| Quarterly Army List (Bombay) | 2 | 0 |
| Quarterly Army List (Madras) | 4 | 0 |
| Quite Alone; by G. A. Sala | 1 | 4 |
| Rimmel's Scented Almanac for 1884 | 0 | 8 |
| Simplicity and Fascination; by A. Beale | 2 | 4 |
| Three Fair Daughters; by L. Brook | 1 | 4 |
| Unac, the Indian; by H. Frith | 1 | 4 |
| Will Weatherhelm; by W. H. G. Kingston | 2 | 4 |
| Wizard of the Mountain; by W. Gilbert | 1 | 4 |
| **NEW FRENCH NOVELS.** | | |
| La Petite Princesse; by C. Buet | 2 | 0 |
| La Soeur du Cure; by E. Berthet | 1 | 0 |
| Les Coureurs D'Aventures; by G. De La Landelli | 2 | 0 |
| Marie Bande; by C. L. De Chabrillan | 2 | 4 |
| Monsiuer De Boisdhyver; by Champfluery | 1 | 0 |
| Oulana; by I. J. Kraszewski | 2 | 4 |
| Peirrot Cain L' Envoutement; by H. Riviere | 2 | 4 |
| Sonaltesse; by E. Cadol | 2 | 0 |

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TEMPLE BAR.
## GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCH | Grivitza | Scheletti. |
| OVERTURE | Eine Alpenblume oderdas Dorfim Gebirge | Titl. |
| VALSE | L'Amour en Reve | Wornisek. |
| POLKA | Bruder Studio | Strauss. |
| POTPOURRI | Deutsche Lieder | Peters. |
| QUADRILLE | Europoische | Ziehrer. |
| | PARTIE II. | |
| POLKA MAZURKA | L'Aurora | Catalani. |
| OVERTURE | Orpheus | Offenbach. |
| VALSE | Sweethearts | D'Albert. |
| GALOP | Vom Fiam bissuna Troksch | Kieiser. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN GRAHAM, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of PACKAGES exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1883.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, TOP FLOOR of a house situated in Apollo Street, Fort. It was formerly in the occupation of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. It would make a capital cool residence, being open from all four sides. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze and commands a very charming view of all the new magnificent Royal buildings. Rent only Rs. 115, including all rates and taxes. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED, a furnished or unfurnished BUNGALOW, either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, or at Breach, for about four or six months. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTOOLA of Bombay, Khoja Mahommedan, has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from Mr. BOMANJEE SORABJEE BATLIWALA, also of Bombay, Parsee, the undermentioned property. ALL PERSONS having any claim upon the said property by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the claim, if any, will be considered as null, void and waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, a range of chawls, stables and shops standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the east side of Parel Road leading to Mahim, otherwise known as the Soparibag-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Nos. 172-59 and 172-57, and measuring 8789 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the west side by the said Parell Road, on the east by a vacant piece of ground belonging to a Parsee gentleman, on the south by a public passage, on the north by the Chamarbag of Cowasjee Bomanjee, and which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, a select Consignment just received, especially made for India, with Double Ball Bearing, Double Hollow Fork, Hollow-felloe, &c., all of best country make; also a few HARMONIUMS, by a well-known London House, of excellent tone, &c., highly finished.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

P. RATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED by this mail Double Gloster Prince of Wales CHEESE, sliced HAMS and SAUSAGES, &c.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

TYPE WRITER with stand for sale, original cost Rs. 350, offered by owner for Rs. 200. Apply to R. S., care of this paper.

MRS. COUNSELL, 3, Hornby-row, Fort. Stylish Millinery and Dress Materials arrived by s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, on view, Monday 5th.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker. Ladies' own materials made up in the latest style. Charges moderate, Meadow Street, Fort.

A GERMAN MAID seeks employment in a family; is a competent needle woman, can nurse children and is able to cook. R. S., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, *BOMBAY GAZETTE* of December 11, 1874, and July 26, 1877 (with supplement). A rupee offered for a copy of each by LYDIA, care of this paper.

FOR SALE at Bennett and Co.'s auction this day, a SHIGHRAM (in good order), Horse, and Harness complete. One bay arab charger, 15'1, aged, a very fine horse.

CLERKS WANTED, one at Rs. 50 and one at Rs. 30 per mensem, must be young, active and intelligent. Good handwriting indispensable. Address P., this Office.

PUBLIC TRIAL THIS EVENING at 4 of the Scottish Asbestos Paint Company's fireproof PAINT at Mody Bay, opposite the old fort, close to the beach.—WALSH LOVETT & Co.

FIRST CLASS large sized four seated miniature BROUGHAM, English-built and in condition equal to new, FOR SALE cheap; the property of an officer leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 500 cash. Can be seen at Sassoon's School of Industry, New Grant-road Railway Station.

STEAM LAUNCH for sale. New, just imported from England. Apply "Captain of Lord Warwick," or at Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., Dubashes.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's auction to-morrow, PONY DOG-CART with removable hood and fast trotting Pony. The whole are exceedingly neat turnout.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Just unpacked Strap and Walking Shoes and Button Boots.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at C. STEPHENS and SONS, a well-matched and thoroughly broken pair of Bay Waler Geldings; have been in regular work, and are perfectly quiet in harness.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

WANTED, two DRAFTSMEN. Salaries from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the CHIEF ENGINEER, W. I. P. G. Railway, Marmagao, Goa, before 12th November, 1883.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.—PEARSE, Bread and Biscuit Baker to H. E. the Governor.

## BANKS

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ........................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

| | |
|---|---|
| CURRENT ACCOUNTS | are kept, but no interest allowed. |
| DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS | are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days. |
| LETTERS OF CREDIT | payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world. |
| DIVIDENDS, &c., on | Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank. |

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE by AUCTION of a valuable property situated in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office building.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November at 4 p. m. precisely, the abovementioned property, viz., all that piece or parcel of land with the houses, outbuildings, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate on the west side of Medows-street containing by admeasurement 1,419 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—(i. e.) on or towards the east by Medows-street, on or towards the west by Military Lane or Rope Walk, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Joshua Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by properties of Kaikosro Godrez Mherban Erani, Bezonjee Pestonjee Bennett, and Dossabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 4,881 and 4,882, and now in the occupation of Tyabjee and Co., K. R. Kama, and others.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, Messrs. C.H.B. Forbes and Co. or to the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd Nov., 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the materials of a large Cadjan Shed at Wari-bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway goods-yard, Wari-bunder:—

All the poles, rafters, battens, and jowlies, composing the large cadjan shed, about, 1,200 feet long by 50 feet wide, temporarily erected over the E. goods platform below the road on Wari-bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs, MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the 14th November, 1883, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of blast-fan, engine, stationery, planing machine, screw augers, mortice, chisels, files, Staffordshire and Swedish iron of sizes, brass, and wood screws, steel cast, round, flat, hexagon and octagon of sizes, steel blister, wrought iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poonwood scrap, old rails, and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and will be had on the premises, or of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a few lots of household furniture, consisting of teakwood dining table in 4 pieces, pier, circular, oval, dressing and washing tables, tea-poys, drawing and dining-room, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, reclining and conversation couches, whatnots, camp-cots, almirah with glass-door, babies' cradle, &c., &c., the property of Rev. Stoshert and R. Shea, Esq.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office palanquin shigram in very good order.

1 handsome bay country-bred galloway, 13-3½, 5 years. up to weight, goes in harness and saddle.

1 do. do. mare 14 hands, very fast, goes in harness and saddle.

1 do. dun-color pony, sound, young and fast, goes in saddle and harness.

1 do. pony dog-cart with removable hood, and fast trotting pony, and set of harness complete.

1 handsome strong arab galloway 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong mail phaction with handsome fast trotting Bay arab horse to harness.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 do. corn with calf.

On MONDAY, the 5th November, at 10 a.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackaria Musjid, the stock in trade of Hajee Joonas Nathoo, closing his establishment, consisting of silk, cotton, woollen and other piece-goods, table cloths, napkins, furniture, cloth, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS AT MAHIM, NEAR AGAR.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Runchoredass Tulsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the the 18th inst. at 7 a. m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of very rare and choice plants, consisting of crotons, standard roses, coleus s, English chrysanthemums, ferns, begonias, English geraniums, aranceris, dracænsa bego fas, erauthemums, poiveras, stephanotis, palms, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instruction from the executors of the late Mr. Runchordass Toolsidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome french-polished plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey Arab horses, 14-2, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF valuable property known as the BYCULLA HOTEL, situate at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have instructions to sell by public auction (on the premises) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following very valuable property namely.

The premises lately occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Co. and known as the "Byculla Hotel" consisting of a very large and well built three storeyed main building, having a projecting three storeyed wing behind it and a detached billiard-room (the latter having its own independent entrance direct on the Bellasis-road, together with a large yard, a cookroom, godown, stables, and servants' quarters in rear of the main buildings.

The premises are most favourably and conveniently situated, having a frontage upon the Bellassis-road of about 294 feet, and being about equidistant from the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and the Grant-road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and not more than one mile from each. The building is admirably adopted to the purpose for which it was built, and for which it has hitherto been used, namely, a first-class Hotel, but it is so arranged that it could, at a moderate expense, be readily partitioned into three or four distinct blocks, having separate entrances, so as to form six or eight commodious and convenient flats or sets of apartments capable of being let separately to private families (a class of accommodation for which there is increasing demand) while the ground floor from its position and frontage is admirably adapted for first-class shops.

The main building and the greater portion of the detached billiard-room stand upon a freehold piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,250 square yards or thereabouts. The cookroom, godowns, stable and servants' quarters stand on an adjoining plot of land measuring 2866 square yards or thereabouts, leased to the late Mr. John Treacher for a term of 31 years, which will expire on the 1st day of April, 1896.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the auctioners or to Messrs Crawford and Boevey, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their office, No. 19, Esplanade-road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1883.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN (unsweetened), at Rs. 22 per dozen. COURVOISIER'S BRANDY, at Rs. 24 per doz. Apply Godownkeeper.

LYON & CO.

## NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAIN.

TO THE TRADE.—JUST ARRIVED 1,900 CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, COMPRISING upwards of 400 DISTINCT DESIGNS of Folding, Prize, Extra-size and Chromo Cards, in the most beautiful varieties, from the FIRST HOUSE IN LONDON (all the higher priced cards are each in an envelope). Price only Rs. 100; or half (950) for Rs. 52; or quarter (475) for Rs. 27-8.

Complete detailed list of contents will be sent on enclosing stamp. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., SERAMPORE.

N. B.—Smaller quantities can be had at special rates.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 5, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information regarding machinery, &c., that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private Enquiry Business £1-1-0 per day.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent. commission; from £100 to £300 in value, 5 per cent commission; from £300 to £500 in value, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for large consignments.

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow.

## CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ..............Nov. 8th, 4h. 55·7m. a.m.
Full Moon .................. „ 14th, 9h. 28·6m. p.m.
Last Quarter ............... „ 21st, 6h. 31·9m. p.m.

| Days. | Engagements, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 3 | General Committee—Calcutta Exhibition, 3 p.m.<br>Bombay Fire Insurance Co., 2-30 p.m.<br>Albert Press Co., 3 p.m.<br>*Jam-e-Jamshed* Printing Press Co., 4 p.m. | 6 3 | 5 24 | 1 0m<br>0 42a | 6 44m<br>6 35a |
| Sun. 4 | 24th Sunday after Trinity.<br>Atishbehram Salgeri. | 6 3 | 5 24 | 1 32m<br>1 14a | 7 16m<br>7 5a |
| Mon. 5 | Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.<br>Meeting St. Andrew's Dinner Committee, 5-30 p.m<br>Fort Press Co., 4 p.m. | 6 4 | 5 24 | 2 7m<br>1 49a | 7 54m<br>7 42a |
| Tu. 6 | Princess Charlotte died, 1817. | 6 4 | 5 23 | 2 45m<br>2 36a | 8 38m<br>8 28a |
| Wed. 7 | English mail expected per s. s. Surat*<br>Town Council, 3 p.m.<br>Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3 p.m.<br>First Newspaper published, 1665. | 6 5 | 5 23 | 3 32m<br>3 33a | 9 42m<br>9 27a |
| Thr. 8 | Destruction of Cabul by the British, 1841.<br>Prince of Wales landed at Bombay, 1875. | 6 5 | 5 23 | 4 30m<br>4 55a | 11 2m<br>10 51a |
| Fri. 9 | New Prince of Wales S. & W. Co., 1 p.m.<br>Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.<br>Departure of English Mail per s. s. Clyde.<br>Prince of Wales born, 1841. | 6 6 | 5 22 | 5 37m<br>6 23a | — —<br>0 24a |

* Left Aden on Thursday afternoon, the 1st Nov.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

### ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Litany with second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 438, 311, and 429.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 438 and 427.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Helmore.
Anthem—"If we believe that Jesus died."
THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7-30 and in the evening at 5-15.

### ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

### HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 427, 429, and 315.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 222, 438, and 235.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

### CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Morning. Hymns 268, 37, and 187.
Evening. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F. Anthem "Lord for thy tender mercies' sake." Hymns 221 and 427.

### ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
HARVEST FESTIVAL.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist with Sermon, by Rev. E. H. Beale.
5 p.m.—Childrens' Service and Procession.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by Father Rivington.
The offertories on the Harvest Festival will be given to St. John's Native Dispensary, Mazagon. A large number of poor Native patients are prescribed for and receive medicine there daily.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, 290, and 298.

### HARBOUR MISSION.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Nov. 4.
11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
5 p.m.—S. S. Eden Hall, Harbour.
7 p.m.—S. S. Clan Graham, Prince's Dock.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. William Symington, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Meeting, General Committee, Calcutta Exhibition, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 4 and 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Jumna, from Portsmouth; Arabia (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gwalior (s), for Trieste, &c.; Mozart (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Aston Hall entered, and the s. s. Gwalior, Mozart, and Principia left, the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—We are requested to state that the repairs to the above church are now completed, and to-morrow the whole Cathedral will be available for the congregation.

DYNAMITE.—Government have sanctioned the landing of the recent consignment of dynamite ex s. s. Angiers, to be stored in a separate magazine on Antoop Hill.

THE "URDU INSTRUCTOR" AND "PERSIAN TEACHER."—We have received the November numbers of these little publications, which both continue to maintain their useful character as aids to students of Hindustani and Persian.

ABSCONDED.—A woman named Ruttonbai, living in Kazi Moholla, reported to the police on Thursday last that her daughter has absconded with Rs. 200 and sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to complainant.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th October was 79,140 maunds, and in money Rs. 19,349, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. Ferrell, the popular chief comedian of the Gaiety Company, takes his benefit to-night, when the comical and somewhat novel farce entitled "My Wife's Bonnet" and Gilbert's popular new piece "Iolanthe" will be produced.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Nusserwanjee Bezonjee Dustoor, living at Thakordewar, reported to the police yesterday the theft of gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 600, from a box on his premises, during his absence while on a visit to a friend at Mahim.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Captain M. de Horne, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—For Aden.—Rev. C. S. Rivington and Mr. Geo. Ruggles.

LOSS OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. William Johnstone, late chief engineer of the s.s. Calder, but at present living in the "Bombay Hotel," Fort, has reported to the police that on Tuesday last he lost a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 170. The complainant cannot state how or where the loss occurred.

THEFT AT MATOONGA.—Mr. H. Stead, residing at Matoonga, reported to the police on Thursday last that his house was broken into on the previous night, and property of the value of Rs. 363 stolen from his bed-room. Among the articles stolen were a silver watch with a gold chain attached, seven silver bangles, a gold brooch set with a carbuncle, and a large gold Chubb's key.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mahomed AbdoolGunny, a servant in the employ of Hajee Fakeera Hajee Mahomed, a dealer in hardware, was yesterday convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of stealing a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 2, from the shop of his master at Mandavie, while his master was asleep in the shop on Thursday night last. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EDEN THEATRE.—A special afternoon performance for children is announced for this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. The entertainment is just the thing to amuse and interest the younger, and there should be a large gathering of juveniles, who are certain to be highly amused with Mdme. Nicolo's clever tricks and smart "patter," and by Lurline's graceful water act.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Heerajee Treecum, aged about 85 or 90 years. Deceased went to the Marwaree temple at Pydhownee as usual, and was walking down the steps to a chewk to bathe, when he was suddenly seized with a fit. He fell, struck his head against the stone pavement, and became unconscious. He was at once removed to hospital, where he died ten minutes after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER.—Appoo Soobana, the suspected murderer of Ragoo Bujaba, who was found drowned under suspicious circumstances in Nacoda Tank on the the morning of Monday, the 22nd ultimo, has been arrested in a village called Pumullwarree in the Sholapore district by the detective policeman who had been sent in search. The man Appa Soobana, it appears, made certain statements to the detective police officer when he was arrested, implicating two or three others. Thereupon the detective sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Police to that effect, together with the names of the parties alleged to have been concerned in the murder. One of them, a man named Rajoo Succaram, was arrested in Bombay yesterday. Appa Soobana will probably arrive in Bombay to-day under police escort.

A MURDER IN OOTAN.—We hear that the chief constable of Oomergaon has been sent on special duty to Ootan, Salsette, to institute inquiry into a murder lately committed in that village and to find out the culprits. It is alleged that the murdered man, who was reputed to be a wizard, was looked upon with dread by the superstitious villagers, and was an object of hatred to others. One day in the month of August last report says that he was unwarily tempted to leave his residence and go to an unfrequented part of the village, where he was pounced upon and murdered by his enemies. Some persons have been arrested on suspicion. But the mysterious part of the affair is that the body of the murdered man has disappeared. As yet the detective abilities of the Tanna police have failed either to find out the corpse or the murderers.

LAWLESSNESS IN SALSETTE.—A correspondent informs us that in the village of Gorai, Salsette, an instance of daring lawlessness occurred on the 21st ult. A band of village roughs, being the worse for drink, forcibly entered the house of a villager. Hearing their abusive and threatening language, he had barred the doors of his house. The doors were, however, broken open by heavy stones being hurled against them, and the roughs rushed into the dwelling. The inmates escaped except one, who was pulled out of the house and mercilessly belaboured. He received severe injuries, but was eventually rescued from the ferocity of the desperadoes by some of the neighbours. The owner of the house is said to have laid an information before the chief constable of Bandora. It is alleged that attempts are being made to compromise the matter through the intercession of influential persons.

A POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.—Mr. Waller, Post Master of Kurrachee, has prosecuted one Moonshee Tolaram, employed in the Educational Department, for the offence of criminally misappropriating a banknote of Rs. 100 which was enclosed in a registered cover from Bombay by a Khoja in the service of His Highness the Aga Khan, to the address of one Tolaram Chutoorbhoj, Brahmin of this place. The case for the prosecution has been brought to a close, with the exception of the evidence of the sender of the note, which has been applied for to be taken on commission by Mr. Constable, who appears for the prosecution. The accused, in his examination, denies having received any such registered cover containing a note of Rs. 100, and the further hearing of the case has been adjourned *sine die* till the receipt of this evidence from Bombay.—*Beacon*.

## THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I deny that my letter is calculated to create erroneous impressions as to several points in connection with the management of the Colaba Asylum. What I contend for is better *working* principles or rules, and I shall endeavour to prove that the working of the asylum, in my time at least, was such as to justify my having written in the manner I did. If the rules mentioned by the Superintendent exist, it must be that they exist in theory only, and not in practice; and I would demonstrate this by the statement of one or two facts, which are at all times hard things and not easily got over. As to the special rule said to exist which authorizes "a tractable and well-behaved patient, paying or otherwise," being permitted to go out for a short while in charge of a responsible warder or friend, should the patient so desire it, I would state that while a patient in the asylum a relation of mine came to see me, when I expressed a wish to go out with him for a short time in the evening. It was accordingly arranged between us that I should ask the doctor's permission to go out as stated, and my friend promised to come for me. When, however, I requested the doctor's permission, I assure you I can hardly express the feeling of blank disappointment which came over me on being told by the doctor, in reply, that he could on no account permit me to leave the gate of the asylum until he was in a position to allow me to go out altogether. I should add that for some time previous to this occurrence I had completely recovered, used to do some of the asylum office work, and in fact left altogether only a few days after. I therefore cannot be said to have been otherwise than "tractable and well-behaved." Why, then, was I not permitted to go out with my relative?

Then as to the discharge of a patient, your correspondent says "the patient is taken before the Committee, and if permission for his discharge is obtained he is handed over to his friends, if he has any, or if he has none endeavour is made to provide him with some employment." Your correspondent cannot deny, however, that in a few cases, at least, the Committee are compelled to acknowledge that the patient is well, but they are unable to grant the necessary permission for his discharge simply because the unfortunate man has no friend to come for him. As I have undertaken to defend my position by a statement of facts, I shall mention one case in point. A European named D—— is at present, or was, in the asylum. That man is an engineer by profession, and was once, I believe, fairly well off. To my own knowledge this man attended before the Committee three or four times whilst I was in the asylum, with a view to his being permitted to leave. The doctor and Committee could not deny that the man was quite recovered, but notwithstanding this they would not grant the necessary order for his discharge, simply for the reason I have already assigned. To my own knowledge, D—— wrote three or four letters to the Superintendent asking to be sent to the Government Workhouse, for, as he told me, there a man has some opportunity to find employment, but here he has none whatever, and he added, "When once you come into this place," meaning the asylum, "your next step is to the grave."

Then as to the hour of locking up of patients for the night, I know that during the whole period of my stay in the asylum, viz., from January to the beginning of June of this year, at half-past six o'clock every evening the sepoy at the gate rang the bell, and we were then immediately hurried off and locked up in our cells; and I do think the privilege suggested in my former letter would be most highly prized by the patients, and really enjoyed by them.

As to the library, I would say that I worked in the asylum office, and therefore had an opportunity to judge of the books kept in the office which the Superintendent calls "a fair collection of interesting books." These were four or five books, about three of which were novels in a pitiable condition. The papers quoted as being received are indeed received, and I regret that a little forgetfulness on my part, caused no doubt by the otherwise miserable state of the library, made me omit the mention of them. But why argue further on this point? The Superintendent has virtually acknowledged the correctness of my remarks in this respect by his statement, which I was glad to hear, that "Government has recently ordered the purchase of a fresh supply of books."

With reference to clothing, I know that in the beginning of this year (the cold season) the patients had nothing else than the articles of clothing I have already mentioned, with this exception at least, that on the afternoon of committee-day some of them had robes, resembling those usually issued to patients in a hospital, which were again collected and put by after the Committee gentlemen had left.

It is no answer to my argument for the Superintendent to say that the food is good, and that it is inspected by himself. As to inspection, I must say that this is rarely done, at least in regard to dinner, the most important meal, and the one to which my remarks chiefly have reference; and the Superintendent will not deny that that meal does, in fact, consist of what I have mentioned. Moreover, if the question were only put to the patients themselves whether they would not like something else by way of change, I think the necessity for my remarks would be proved by their unanimous answer in the affirmative. I admit that I was aware of the authority possessed by the Superintendent to add to the ordinary diet fruit, aerated waters, &c., but in practice that authority is only exercised in cases of officers and others who are able to pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 a day for their support, and in instances where a patient's sad condition, caused through his insanity, is enhanced by the fact of his being really physically ill. Otherwise, it is exercised to the limit of permitting a few of the paying patients to receive two bananas with their dinner, and one received a small custard. Why not give the European patients all round a pudding or some fruit on Sundays at least?

I admitted in my letter that the swimming bath was not so necessary as the other items recommended, and as the Superintendent thinks it not desirable that this should be provided, I beg to submit to his decision.

A LATE PATIENT.

Bombay, October 30.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar Harford & Co. 17, Strand, London.

## THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent "Native Industry," in your paper of the 29th October, ought to be a sufficient vindication of the rights of the poor of India, and ought to open the eyes of the Bombay Millowners' Association. A reform in the direction of commercial morality should be effected with as little delay as possible. The first and paramount question to be well considered by the mill companies is, who are the ultimate consumers of the cloth manufactured by the mills? The answer is, the poor farmers and labourers of the country, who buy from as poor retail-dealers as themselves in their different villages and hamlets or in periodical "hatwas" in populated towns. Is it fair to sell them cloth of less measure than they pay for? Manchester has adopted the system of correct marking the cloth without any detriment to its interests. Then what prevents Bombay mills doing so? I have not forgotten the general cry of the intelligent class of people of India against the abolition of the import customs duty by the Imperial Government, when it suited their own purpose to do so, but I am not aware whether the Bombay Millowners' Association were among the oppositionists. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is a gentleman of great commercial eminence and high social position, and every one who has any interest in the welfare of India looks to him for aid in the furtherance of objects associated with its industry. I am, however, afraid that he is too strongly attached to the conservative side of politics. But a leader of his intelligent capacity should follow in the wake of the present enlightenment, and grasp the whole subject with broad principles. It is in his power to promote the views of the majority of the mill agents, as mentioned in the letter of "Native Industry." No selfish feelings should interfere with motives so upright and honourable to the "mill industry." The mills which are in favour of adopting the new system ought to say in their own names in the papers that they approve, and agree to adopt it at once. Not only this, but morality demands that the weight of the cloth should also be correctly marked, and not, as at present, in misleading figures indicating weights which the pieces do not actually contain. The existing commercial system is fraught with real danger to the Bombay mills, and an immediate alteration in the present system of marking the cloth, both for measure and weight, cannot but benefit the mills at no distant period. Mr. Dinshaw, who, it appears, is agent to no less than five mills, ought at once to acquiesce in the reform so ably put forward before the public at various times in the local prints, both English and Guzerati. Its success or failure can only be ascertained by the adoption of the reform for a year or so, which the cloth-mills ought to do, rather than adhere tenaciously to the old practice and thus retard any progress in the right direction.

England, or say Great Britain, would never have acquired so much eminence in the commercial world had it adhered to the old ways in its management of mercantile affairs. I sincerely trust the time has arrived when the mill agents will adopt sounder views in the interest of the general body of shareholders.

F. T. M.

## THE RECENT MURDER AT BANGALORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was greatly surprised to read in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* that "after a fortnight's fruitless attempt to discover the murderers of Maria Burbridge, the police have virtually ceased their investigations, and that the circumstances of this atrocious murder remain precisely the same as on the evening when it was committed. All that the police have hitherto done is to record voluminous evidence, not an atom of which throws a spark of light on the case." Surely the Madras Government ought to intervene and take this matter seriously in hand. A more atrocious murder than that of Maria Burbridge could not be conceived; and the public have a right to expect that Government will take the initiative, and offer a reward sufficient to induce any person having knowledge of the circumstances to come forward and give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators.

Nov. 2. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## THE INCREASE IN THE TARIFF ON MEDICINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *New York Herald* of the 11th July last appears the statement that a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England predicts for the current year a general outbreak of cholera in every quarter of the globe.

How remarkably this prediction has been already verified I need not here state; nor do I purpose, in this letter, to make deductions from solar spots to widespread devastations, or argue connections between a red disc discovered in Jupiter along with peculiarities in other planets and the decimating pestilence or famine on our little sphere.

I have noticed the generous disposal you have made of your paper for ventilating the cholera subject and for placing your columns open to all who had any suggestions to make or any remedies to offer against this scourge. Some have proposed sulphuric acid, some bromide of potassium, others pills, and still others "nothing at all" as quite as efficacious as medicine. This last is no doubt an emanation from the brain of a fatalist—pure, simple and idiotic. With an Indian experience extending over a dozen years I echo the sentiment expressed in one of your issues about the importance of cleanliness, of course not so much as a curative but as a preventative of the disease. Then as a curative, I know of no popular remedy so certain in action, so reliable in effects as castor-oil combined with Dr. Perry Davis' vegetable pain-killer. Almost everybody knows about pain-killer. Aside from being for nearly the past half century a standard household remedy throughout the United States and Canada, its use out here has become so extensive, all the way from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and beyond, as to excite the cupidity of counterfeiters, some of whom only last year were severely fined in the Bombay courts for their fraudulent practices.

A pamphlet was recently published in Madras, entitled "A treatise on the nature and treatment of cholera." It was got up for free distribution at the expense of Mr. G. P. S. Pallai, B.A., B.L., a distinguished member of the Madras Bar, who has nobly interested himself in the care and cure of cholera patients. On page 7th of this treatise Mr. Pallai says, "I may as well state that Perry Davis' pain-killer, which I think is composed of cayenne pepper, camphor, &c., &c., has saved many lives under my hands for the past twenty years." The writer himself, while travelling lately with Sir R. Ragoonath Row, Dewan Bahadur (that gentleman will certainly pardon me for making free use of his name in a popular cause), was assured that he never allowed himself to be without pain-killer. In a very readable book, "Around the World," the American authoress, Mrs. Bainbridge, gives this bit of her experience in the Far East: "The British sword breaks down ancient barriers and clears a pathway for civilization. America follows close after with her oil as the torchbearer of the world, but preceding her oil ranks the now far famed pain-killer . . . which is in great use throughout China . . . and even in the jungle homes of the Karens is a household word."

I am not now addressing those narrow-minded souls who ever scorn to believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," nay, who will eat no pudding till they know just how it's made; to whom the one verdict of a by-gone generation or two is nothing; who have a physician at their beck and a chemist's shop fronting their door. My remarks, I repeat, are not for such, but in behalf of those thousands and millions scattered up and down the by-ways and inhabiting remote stretches of territory, to whom the bare name of cholera is the synonym of some appalling calamity, of which they speak with bated breath, and characterize it as the demon of evil. In fact, vast communities personify this terrible scourge as the hideous goddess Kali or the murderous Murri-ai, and spare no sacrifice to propitiate her wholesale murderous propensities.

It is among the like of these that the writer finds from his own travelling experience that pain-killer is as well known as castor-oil, but not so bromide of potassium or sulphuric acid. What is more, in ignorant hands an overdose of pain-killer, if such were possible, can have no injurious effects, and no such dangerous consequences as would attend an overdose of chlorodyne or laudanum or any of the virulent poisons. But what has Government done to promote some such popular remedy? This point, Mr. Editor, is my chief one in writing at this length, and to emphasise it I repeat, what has Government, who profess so much tender care for this country, done to assist this plague-stricken land? Well, they have done one thing: they have within the last half a dozen years branded the most simple, popular, and efficacious cholera remedy now to-day in use among India's and Burmah's millions with a prohibitive duty by relegating the preparation pain-killer (of which no mortal can take over a spoonful at a dose, owing to its biting pungency) to that unfair, arbitrary classification of so-called spirituous liquours. Under that head pain-killer is enrolled, and is mulcted with the same heavy import duty levied on pure alcohol! What's the result? The price of pain-killer is doubled, and the masses cannot afford to use it, except when the proprietors themselves most generously give away their remedy on certain occasions when there are severe outbreaks of cholera.

Now, if the proper Government officials will only take the trouble to verify my statements, and then do away with the ill-advised, unjust spirit duty levied on pain-killer, they will confer a lasting benefit on whole communities.

Here is a chance for some of our many philanthropists who in search of meritorious deeds take to building new Pinjrapoles and caring for sick and helpless animals. With a very little outlay they could arrange to have small quantities of pain-killer, with circulars in the vernaculars, distributed at different central points and pilgrim fairs. They would thus supplement the work of Government charitable dispensaries, which at their best fall far short of the needs of this country. But more than that, they would then, as the benefactors of mankind, merit the highest encomiums particularized in the holy books of all nations, and secure that peace which passeth understanding, but which on no account can come from their being the recipients of any number of

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on 27 June, 2017

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

## DR. WEIR'S CENSUS REPORT.

(Concluded from Tuesday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

### Civil or Conjugal Condition.

The conjugal relations of the people must always be questions of importance and interest; a change is observed in operation since 1872; the bonds, of matrimonial tendency and compulsion, appear to be slightly relaxing, although, the preponderance of young may have affected the statistics; the proportion of unmarried in 1881, is greater than in 1872; although it decreases at each age-period after 10; the proportion of husbands to wives is 27 per cent. less than in 1872, and except amongst Jews, the excess of husbands over wives, in each class, is less than in 1872,—important development and outgrowth of new conditions,—and the ratio of husbands in this community now approaches the proportion in the permanent Parsee population.

By this Census, 57 per cent. of the population are married, 33 per cent. single, and 8·8 per cent. in a widowed state; 58 per cent. of the male population are married, 36 per cent. single, and 4·9 per cent. widowed; 56 per cent. of the female population are married, but 14—very nearly 15—per cent. of the total women are widows. To each 100 unmarried men there are 51 unmarried women; this conveys an idea of the conjugal prospects of the sexes.

The proportion of women married between the ages of 20 and 40, is equal to 83·15 per cent. of the total women between these ages; but, the proportion of women married between 20 and 40, is equal to 52·21 per cent. of the total wives, and 29·46 per cent. of the total female population. It is interesting to contrast the civil and conjugal conditions of the populations of Calcutta and of Bombay; the most striking difference, in the civil and conjugal condition of the two populations, is the large number of women widowed in Calcutta. There are some interesting particulars to be extracted in connection with the ages of those married and widowed. There were 43 husbands and 176 wives under 6 years of age; and 1,196 husbands and 3,592 wives between 6 and 10 years of age. Of the boys, under 10 years of age, 1·5 per cent., and of the girls 4·8 per cent., were married. 1 boy and 3 girls were widowed under 6 years of age; 10 boys and 75 girls were widowed between 6 and 10 years of age; 11 boys and 78 girls were widowed under 10 years of age. Between 10 and 15 years there were 7,407 husbands, equal to 16·8 per cent. of the male population between 10 and 15; and 19,755 wives equal to 66·3 per cent. of the female population between 10 and 15. Two of the wives, between 10 and 15, were Europeans. Between 10 and 15, there were 86 widowed boys and 358 widowed girls. Between 15 and 20 years of age, there were 32,187 husbands, equal to 55 per cent. of the males enumerated, and 39,667 wives, equal to 90·7 of the women, between 15 and 20 years of age; between 15 and 20, there were 591 widowers and 1,621 widowed girls. A point of interest may be mentioned, that widows exceeded the number of widowers at all periods of life; at 60 and upwards 3,469 widowers to 6,136 widows.

After 20 the husbands are found to be largely in excess of the wives.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | and | 25 | 50,218 | husbands to | 31,048 | wives |
| 25 | " | 30 | 53,465 | " | 27,690 | " |
| 30 | " | 35 | 37,435 | " | 14,877 | " |
| 35 | " | 40 | 34,880 | " | 14,251 | " |
| 40 | " | 45 | 17,313 | " | 5,983 | " |
| 45 | " | 50 | 16,861 | " | 6,562 | " |
| 50 | " | 55 | 7,108 | " | 2,447 | " |
| 55 | " | 60 | 7,619 | " | 2,970 | " |
| 60 | " | upwards | 4,691 | " | 2,004 | " |

But the widows exceeded the widowers all through the life periods.

### MOTHER-TONGUE.

The information regarding languages is an entirely new, and, I think, will prove an interesting feature in the Census Report of 1881; it is of interest, certainly, to possess information regarding the mother-tongues of the population. Nothing better illustrates the diverse elements in the population than the number of languages spoken—placed in 27 classes. 50 per cent. of the population speak Marathi, 20 Gujerati, and 11 per cent. Urdu—or Hindustani commonly called.

### BIRTHPLACE.

Perhaps nothing indicates, more clearly, the modern and rapid growth of the City of Bombay than the place of birth of its inhabitants; only 27·76 per cent. of the population were born in the Island and City of Bombay, whereas, in 1872 the proportion was 31·13 per cent.; next to the City of Bombay the greatest number of inhabitants came from Ratnagiri; 16·32 per cent. of the population were born in Ratnagiri, 8·92 per cent. in Poona, 5·87 per cent. in Satara, and 5·86 per cent. in Cutch. Of the various elements, coming together, in the population, we would expect the largest proportion of women amongst the population born in Bombay; there are 113·35 men to 100 women in the population born in Bombay, whereas, in the total population there are, it must be remembered, 150·68 men to 100 women, and the excess of males varies with the place of birth and point of emigra[illegible] The Parsee population are more essentially t[illegible]e of Bombay than any other class of the [illegible]n; 70·32 per cent. of the Parsee population were born in Bombay; next to Parsees, Eurasians have the largest numbers born in Bombay. Of the European population, 51·14 per cent. were born in Great Britain. Of Eurasians, 48·89 per cent. belong to Bombay city, 8·90 per cent. were born on the Madras Coast, and 8·13 per cent. in Poona; of Native Christians, 55·45 per cent. were born in Goa and the other two Portuguese possessions. Of Jains, 39·92 per cent. were born in Cutch. Of Brahmins, 18·18 per cent. were born in Ratnagiri, and 18·05 per cent. in Bombay. The greatest number of Bhatias, born in one place, were born in Cutch,—39·63 per cent. Excluding Brahmin, Lingaet and Bhatia, of the general Hindoo population, 23·83 per cent. were born in Ratnagiri and 23·00 per cent. in Bombay. Of Muslimin, 33·11 per cent. were born in Bombay, and 9·72 per cent. in Cutch. The greatest number of the Parsee people are Bombay-born; Surat, next in point of numbers as to place of birth, following Bombay, is the birthplace of a large number,—22·80 per cent. An equal number of Hindoo low- or out-castes were born in Bombay and Poona,—as many as 20·18 per cent.

### Occupations.

The occupations of the population are collected in 7 classes, and each class has been arranged into orders, constructed so as to receive occupations having general similarities. However clear, a classification of occupation may be, the application of it is difficult, for, occupations will not be either properly or clearly stated; and the classification of imperfect information must be imperfect. Unless a classification is clear, there is danger of confusion and error. Factory workers have been classified on broad lines indicating sanitary aspects of factory occupation in this city. The first point that presents itself, on examination of the statistics, is the high ratio of men and boys engaged in definite occupations, and the low ratio of adult women; and if the classes, into which the occupations of the population have been divided, could be accepted as definite limits within which the occupations of the population must have been grouped, the productive agency amongst men must be considered to be in a high ratio, and amongst women it must be reckoned to be in a low ratio; the ratio, of boys working is high, and of girls low, although, it must be remembered, that the proportion of girls to all female workers is comparatively high. To occupations which can neither be strictly called Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural or Industrial, but of a Miscellaneous character, 51·04 per cent. of the population belong, and of the population forming this 51·04 per cent., 62·75 per cent. are females. Industrial occupations are followed by 16·98 per cent., and Commercial pursuits occupy 7·94 per cent. of the people; the Professional classes, from 3·55 per cent. of the population; 7·34 per cent. of the population, are engaged in Domestic work; in occupations of an Indefinite nature 11·84 per cent. are employed. In the Industrial class, are included 32·27 per cent. of the male workers, and 47·24 of the females, who labour; and in Indefinite occupations 22·63 per cent. of the male and 32·39 per cent. of the female workers; in the Professional and Domestic classes, the proportion of male and female workers is more nearly equal. Of the female population, 80 per cent. come under the Miscellaneous class, and, this is chiefly due to 40·82 per cent. of the female population under that class being children, and, in some measure, to the difficulty of classifying the occupations of females, and, partly, to the limit of distinct female employment, and, partly also due, to a delicacy on the part of females in stating occupations. A very large proportion of the male population also come under the class of miscellaneous occupations; 31·62 per cent. of the male population are placed in that class, but of the male population so classed 70·77 per cent. are children. Of the Professional class, 5,165 males and 489 females are connected with the profession and service of religion, and of these lives devoted to religion, 2,985 males and 444 females are Fakirs, Bhikshuks. As to those who minister to the body, the number of qualified medical men is 107, but, the number of unqualified leeches—429. Editors 16 are enumerated, 15 males and 1 lady. The number of persons engaged in education, has increased from 1,231 in 1872 to 1,604 in 1881; of the 1,604 enumerated as engaged in education 1,415 are males and 189 females. In the class artists, 98 painters and 42 photographers are found. 384 midwives and nurses are enumerated. Musicians are not unnumerous, 686 males and 7 females. Dancing girls and hereditary dancing girls—naikins are, 685, and dancing males 19; the number of naikins generally, including Bhavin, &c., is 526. 52 men are snake-charmers. It is seen from the statistics of the Professional classes, that the largest number of the 2,929 women in the professional class, occupied in Definite Occupations, are engaged in dancing—685, that the second largest number are engaged in religion—444, and that the third largest number are midwives and nurses—384.

A large number of the male population are domestic servants; 27,071 males are indoor servants, and 11,460 are general servants; 5,732 females are engaged in domestic service; it is curious, to find, that 228 women keep cook houses, but of the 228 we observe, that 30 are Mussulman, and 192 are Hindoos; 95 women are water-carriers by occupation; there are 3,684 washermen and 1,629 washerwomen.

There is considerable difficulty in classifying commercial occupations. The line of demarcation between different commercial callings is not easily perceived nor easily followed; 4,237 men and 11 women are merchants, and 3,031 men and 150 women are shopkeepers and retail dealers; the distinction, here, between merchants and shopkeepers is perhaps not much; 154 men are bankers; 1,600 men and 124 women are reported to be itinerant dealers and shopkeepers; 1,422 men and 14 women are pedlars; 958 men and 17 women are reported to be money-lenders; 8,221 commercial clerks are enumerated. Drivers of public carriages are 1,312; and we find, that there are 4,742 bullock cart-owners and drivers, men, and 12 women. In a seaborn-trade created city we must find a large sea-going population; and we find 23,811 seafaring men enumerated, 3,507 of whom are boatmen; the largest body of class III., Commercial are seamen.

Class IV. includes the Agricultural class, and the classes engaged either in the service or in the capture of animals; the class is not a very numerous one,—9,042 males and 1,108 females; the largest family are the fishermen 2,562—2,552 fishermen, and there are also 10 fisherwomen. 30 men and 36 women are leech-dealers; there are 1,917 male and 119 female gardeners.

Class V. is the Industrial, and this large class has been divided into 6 orders; it consists of 102,553 men and 28,702 women; connected with printing and publishing, we find 128 book-sellers and publishers—male but no female, engaged in publishing or selling books; 50 men entered themselves as newspaper proprietors or literary men; from paper, to ink to cover the paper, and we find 34 ink manufacturers. Connected with the amusement of the young and even adults, we find 44 men and 4 women engaged in toy and kite making and selling. We find 2,043 men as engine constructors, fitters, &c., and 859 engaged in railway carriage construction, and 105 carriage, cart, and palki makers. The number of boat and ship builders is very small, only 46; and there are 111 sailmakers. The numbers finding employment through house-building must necessarily be considerable; we find, 8,145 carpenters, joiners and sawyers, and 2,287 masons and bricklayers; house and wall painters number 693. There are 197 furniture makers and dealers. 18 men returned themselves as undertakers and carriers of the dead.

The enumeration of factory hands demonstrates the great increase that has taken place in the operative population.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Blanket and woollen makers and cleaners by steam | 43 | 218 |
| Do. do. by hand... | 156 | 6,107 |
| Silk workers by steam | 222 | 80 |
| Do. by hand | 513 | 174 |
| Cotton spinners, cleaners, and weavers by steam | 19,203 | 6,038 |
| Do. do. by hand | 4,405 | 2,248 |
| Spinners and weavers and factory workers (unspecified) | 4,322 | 1,686 |

Under the vague head of general labour, most adults and children are returned as employed; in the manufacture of cotton by steam, 25 per cent. of the male workers are boys, and, nearly an equal proportion of the females are girls—under 15; 20 per cent. of the total boy toilers, and an equal proportion of girls, are engaged in mill production. In the unwholesome occupation of wool-cleaning, 14 per cent., out of total women engaged in that occupation, are young girls. About 31,812 persons, 8·4 per cent. of the total toilers, definitely returned themselves as employed in the mill industry; 18,098 men, 6,169 women, 1,853 girls and 5,692 boys under 15; but, a number returned as engaged in general labour are undoubtedly employed in mill work.

It is a significant fact, that one-fourth of the engaged in Mill production are not full-grown.

Of silk-dyers, 892 are males and 144 females; and 1,237 men and 108 women are employed in cotton-dyeing; 32 men and 2 women are engaged in lace-making; 620 men and 26 women are embroiders. In jute working and selling 711 men are engaged; 127 men and 70 women are engaged in rope making and selling, and 18 men in tentmaking. The ornaments of religion or caste have to be made and we find 17 men and 17 women engaged in making caste marks. The barbers are a numerous class, 3,703 men and no women; the tailors are 6,536 men and 709 women; shoe-making gives employment to 3,096 men and 393 women.

We now come to the important order engaged in the production and sale of food and drink; milkmen and milksellers number 2,064 men and 570 women; and, did not the opulent classes generally and wisely keep cows, milkmen and milkwomen would be more numerous; butchers and meat sellers are 1,065 men and 161 women, of the men, 958, and of the women, 160, are Musulman; fowl sellers—178 men and 33 women.

The great majority, engaged in the sale of fish, are women, and labour hard and truly these women; 2,095 women and 559 men are engaged in selling fish. Grain and flour dealers number 2,580 men and 55 women.

In cleaning and grinding grain, a large number of women are employed, 2,428 women and 122 men find employment through grain cleaning and grinding; 552 men and 22 women returned themselves as bakers; sweetmeat makers and sellers are a not unimportant class, 1,406 men and 175 women sell or make sweetmeats. 2,023 men and 1,663 women engaged in selling vegetables and fruits.

Dealing in spirits and wines, 822 men and 19 women are engaged; 1,704 men and 12 women are employed as distillers and toddy-drawers. Increasing wants of increasing luxury are indicated in the thirst for artificial drinks, and we find 208 men employed in making and selling soda-water. In the preparation and sale of tobacco and snuff, 687 men and 1,085 women are employed.

27 men are engaged in preparing and selling chundol; and 49 men and 1 woman are employed in preparing and selling ganja or bhang. Pan-supari dealers must be numerous, for the consumption is great, and we observe, that 665 men and 123 women are engaged in preparing or selling pan and nut; 85 men and 4 women were making and selling harmless sherbet

Dealing in hides and leather, 587 men and 14 women are engaged.

With increasing wealth, and activity in building, we find an increasing number of wood and timber merchants and wood sellers; 355 men and 3 women are engaged in the wood and timber trade, and 578 men and 47 women sell firewood; 505 men and 276 women are engaged in basket or cane work or in selling cane-made articles, and 214 men and 201 women in broom-making. 197 men and 50 women are engaged in dealing in forage and grass, and 35 men and 5 women sell grass for thatch.

The number employed in the production for paper is very small, only 18 men; the number engaged in collecting rags is larger, 118 men and 48 women.

A peculiarly Indian calling is the making of cow-dung cakes, and a most useful source of fuel cow-dung is; 36 men and 158 women are engaged in it, and the number is much larger than in 1872.

In quarrying 409 men and 31 women are engaged, and 682 men and 82 women are enumerated to be stone-cutters; the number of potters is 775,—515 men and 260 women,—and 71 men are brickmakers; 212 men and 69 women are employed in making or selling glass bangles, and 44 men and 4 women in selling glass beads.

In collecting and preparing salt 111 men and 110 women are engaged, and in selling salt 122 men and 8 women are engaged. We find, now, 103 men engaged in making or selling ice.

The workers and dealers in precious metals and stones are numerous. We find 3,445 men and 2 women gold and silver smiths; and 154 men, dealers in precious stones, and 14 men lapidaries, 190 men are reported to be assayers and dealers in gold and silver, and 11 men and 5 women are employed in gold-washing; there are 1,279 men working in copper; 703 men and 12 women are engaged in either working or selling tin; and there are 170 men and no women employed in dealing in or in making brass. There are 264 hardware or iron mongers, and 1,849 blacksmiths.

Class VI. embraces occupations which could not be classified in any precise class, and hence called Indefinite; it is chiefly made of general labourers or coolies, 58,972 males and 14,526 females, and there are 1,944 male factory labourers and 94 women; in this class there are 1,410 men and 46 women employed in shops, the exact nature of employment being unspecified. In this census mendicants are returned, and placed in this class; there are 6,618 male, and 2,966 female mendicants.

The number of prostitutes simply represents the women living publicly by prostitution; there were 1,524, and 34 panders.

Examining the distribution of classes of occupations, we observe, that the population following industrial pursuits are most numerous in Parell and Byculla; and indefinite occupations, in Dongree, Sewree, Koombarwara, 1st Nagpada and Cammateepura; the great miscellaneous class are collected in greatest number in the Fort north and in Chukla. Mendicants—a wide definition—included in the class indefinite—are most numerous in Bhooleshwur—3·19 per cent., Camateepoora—2·41 per cent.; 2nd Nagpada—2·26 per cent., Kharatalao—2·08 per cent., Koombarwara—1·97 per cent., and Oomburkharee—1·57 per cent., of the total population of each section. The point of most interest in connection with the distribution of workers by sex or class is the large proportion of Musulman women following some occupation—10,046 out of 60,757 total female toilers. In regard to the distribution of classes in occupations, full and exact information can be obtained from the tables; a few words will now suffice; Europeans, and Brahmans have the largest ratio of males in the Professional class, and Europeans, Eurasians, and Hindu low-castes the highest proportion of females; in domestic occupation, native Christians and Goanese have the highest proportion of males and females. The largest percentage of males, in any one class, engaged in trade is found amongst Negro-Africans, 67·8 per cent. of whom are in Class III.; 39·1 per cent. of the European male population and 24·6 of the Jain are enumerated in the Commercial class; and the Jains have the highest ratio of females, and Mussulman the next highest proportion of females in this class; in Agricultural pursuits, Lingaets, and native Christians and Goanese have the highest proportion of males and females; in Industrial occupations, Buddhists, Muslimin, Jews, and the general body of the Hindu population have the highest ratio, of males, and Hindus of other castes (than Brahman, Lingaet and Bhatia), and Lingaet, and Buddhist, of females; in the indefinite class of occupations, Lingaets, and Hindus of other castes (than Brahman, Lingaet, and Bhatia), and Hindu low castes, have the highest proportion of males, and Hindu low-castes, Lingaets, and and Hindus other than Brahman, Bhatia, and Lingaet, the highest proportion of females; in miscellaneous occupations, Eurasians, Parsees and Jews have most males; and Parsees, Bhatias, and Jains most females.

### INFIRMITIES.

The infirmities of the population have been arranged in 4 classes, Insane, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Leper. In each class, there are more males than females. 664 insane were enumerated, 499 of whom were males and 165 females. 322 of the insane were in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba,—266 males and 56 females. The insane were most numerous between 20 and 30 and between 40 and 50 years of age. The greatest number of insane were found amongst Hindoos of other castes (than Brahman, Lingaet, and Bhatia); 63·25 per cent. of the insane were of the general Hindu population; the Musulman population; had the next highest number of insane; 12·50 per cent. of the insane were Muslimin. 17 Brahmans, 11 Bhatias, and 1 Lingaet were insane.

The deaf and dumb in 1881 are most numerous between 20 and 40 years of age, and more than twice as numerous as the dumb in 1872, this may be due to more minute enumeration; 364 men and 187 women, deaf and dumb, were found. Deaf and dumb were most numerous amongst Parsees and Brahmans Parsees, 1 in 900, and Brahmans 1 in 1,107; and amongst Musulman, 1 in 1,295; fewest deaf and dumb among Hindu low or outcastes, 1 in 1,584. In 1881, the deaf and dumb in the Zoroastrian population were as many as 54, to 25 dumb in 1872.

Compared with the Census of 1872, there has been a great increase in the number of the blind, since 1872; only the totally blind were enumerated, and there are 1,767 to 881 in 1872. The blind are necessarily most numerous at advanced age-periods.

Lepers—430 were enumerated in 1881, against 209 by the Census of 1872; 266 males and 164 females were suffering from leprosy, or, in the proportion of 162·9 males to 100 females; there is, therefore, an excess of males amongst the lepers enumerated. The greatest number of, both male and female lepers between 20 and 30 years of age; under years of age, 3 male and 3 female children, were reported to be suffering from leprosy. There were no lepers enumerated amongst Negro-Africans, Eurasians or Buddhists. Leprosy is, now, either more general amongst the population, or, lepers come here, or, possibly, the disease has been more carefully enumerated in 1881. We find, now, amongst Lingaets and Bhatias 5 lepers, in 1872 there were none. Amongst Muslimin, lepers are three times as numerous as in 1872, 60 in 1881, against 20 in 1872. Amongst Parsees, 25 in 1881, to 9 in 1872. And in the Native Christian and Goanese population, 13 lepers in 1881, to 5 in 1872.

### HOMELESS.

The houseless are now distinguished for the first time, and the information is new and interesting; 1,442 men and 634 women, were homeless and wanderers; 673 men and 424 women, of the houseless, belonged to the general Hindu population, and 577 men and 136 women were Muslimin; even, the European race contributed 1 wanderer.

## A THOUGHT READER AT CALCUTTA.

On Monday evening Professor Baldwin varied his performance by introducing thought-reading and a new form of the Davenport trick. He also performed the handcuff trick, and this time the police produced the latest patent in handcuffs. One of his committee selected an object on the stage, the Professor meanwhile chatting to the audience with his back to the committee. He then closed his eyes and placed the hand of the member of the committee upon his forehead, and after going all over the stage he discovered the object thought of in a teapoy at the upper end of the stage. He promised the audience that the second trial should be performed more quickly. Another member of the committee having thought of something, the professor placed his hand upon his forehead as before, and set off in a straight line to the object which he seized at once, and which turned out to be a bell. We ourselves handed a folded currency note to the Professor, who took it between his fingers and kept it at arm's length, and in this way handed it to one of the committee who noted the letter and number. The Professor was then blindfolded, and standing before a board with the committee man behind him, but with his hand stretched over the Professor's shoulder so as to be placed upon his forehead, the Professor, in a short while wrote the letter P, which was the letter of the note. The next part of this particular performance was that Mrs. Baldwin was blindfolded and placed in a clairvoyant state at the top of the stage. The Professor came out on a small platform thrown out in front of the stage. Here in front of a marble teapoy on an iron stand, he placed a foot board of stout cardboard, and on this again a sheet of plate glass, more than a quarter of an inch thick; he took the note from the committee man and folded it open so as to show the number, and placed it with the number upwards on the marble teapoy. He then concentrated his attention upon the note, and after a while called out the word, "Now." As Mrs. Baldwin made no response, he told the audience that as she had suffered from a slight attack of fever, she might possibly fail. Then, again, concentrating his attention upon the number of the note after a while, Mrs. Baldwin gave out that number correctly. Now many thought this might be a variation on one of Heller's best known tricks; but what are we to say to the following, where the only words the professor used were the question—"Will any gentleman loan me another note, a 10-rupee one if possible?" A Baboo handed the professor a note, and then maintaining a rigid silence the latter took his stand and, in spite of some provocation from the audience, kept up his silence. He did not look towards Mrs. Baldwin, he made no sign and he did not speak, and she was blindfolded, and quite twenty feet away from him, and yet as soon as it was apparent he was attentively regarding the number of the note, she gave the number correctly. To-night we believe the Professor will show some further varieties of thought-reading, and if they are as astonishing as those as we have attempted to describe, the Professor must take his stand as far and away the cleverest magician that has yet visited Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

## PROSPECTUS POONA SKY RACES.

### THIRD MEETING 1883

Will be held on Thursday 8th, and Saturday 10th, November on the Poona Race-Course.

### STEWARDS.

Col. Stephen, Rifle Brigade | Col. Burnett, A.A.G.
Col. Wise. | Surg.-Major Gaye, A.M.D.

L. L. Steile, Esq., E. Y. Regt.
Hon. Sec.—Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.D.C.

### FIRST DAY 8TH NOVEMBER.

Selling Race.—½ mile—Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. Horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 11st. 7lbs.; 7lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over or under the above selling price. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

Pony Plate.—¾ mile—Rs. 100 added. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 to carry 11st; 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5lbs., of the day 7lbs. Ponies that have never won a race irrespective of the value of the Stakes allowed 5lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10lbs. extra. Ponies that have won a race value Rs. 75 or more to carry an extra penalty of 5 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

Horse Race.—1 mile—Rs. 100 added. For Arab and C. B. horses. Weight for age and class, raised 21 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. maidens allowed 7 lbs. of the day 10 lbs. Horses that have started for races value Rs. 500 or more to carry an additional penalty of 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5.

Lilliputian Race.—½ mile. Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. Ponies, 13 hds. and under; 13 hds to carry 11 stone; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Ponies that have never won a race irrespective of the value of the stakes allowed 5lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5

### SECOND DAY 10TH NOVEMBER.

Handicap.—¾ mile. Rs. 100 added. For all horses and ponies that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 3. Acceptances Rs. 10. Native jockeys may ride in this Race. Entries to close at 2 p.m., day before the Race.

Hurdle Race.—1 mile. Rs. 75 added. For all Arab and C. B. ponies, 13 hds. and under; 13 hds. to carry 11st.; 2 lbs allowing for every ½ inch. Arabs to carry 7 lbs extra. Ponies that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 5 lbs. Winners 4, 7 and 10 lbs. penalty. Entrance Rs. 5.

Horse Hurdle Race.—1 mile. Rs. 75 added, For Arab and C. B. Horses. Arabs 10st 7 lbs., C. B.'s 10st. 10lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs.; horses that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 7 lbs. Winners to carry 4, 7 and 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 5.

Hurdle Race—1 mile. Rs. 75 added. For Arab and C. B. ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st.; 2 lbs allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs to carry 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a jump race of any kind allowed 5 lbs. extra. Winners 4, 7 and 10 lbs penalty. Entrance Rs. 5.

Pony Selling Race—½ mile. Rs. 75 added. Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 300 to carry 11st.; 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 over and under the above selling price. Entrance Rs. 5.

### RULES.

1. The Races to be race under the W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. In all races where extra weight has to be carried for winning it is understood that any win is meant irrespective of the value of the stakes. In the hurdle races, penalties will only be carried by winners of jump races.
3. Decision of the Stewards to be final.
4. Gentlemen Riders only.
5. Horses or ponies entered must be the bona-fide property of members of any recognised Club, Gymkhana, or the Services.
7. Certificates of age and height of this year accepted at the discretion of the Stewards.
8. A deduction of 5 p. c. on all Lotteries and Par Mutuels will be made to go to the Fund.
9. Owners can claim ½ of their stable or horse in the Lotteries.
10. Non-subscribers entering horses to pay Rs. 10 to the Fund.
11. All objections except as regards the running of the Race must be made to the Hon. Sec. in writing before the Race, and objections to the running must be made when the rider is weighed in. All objections must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20, which will be forfeited if the objection is considered frivolous.
12. Entries to close on Tuesday, 6th November.

A. S. HARDINGE,
Hon. Sec.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## BENGAL.

**Calcutta Races.**—We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Broadwood's Chestnut Arab Kismer will appear after all in Calcutta. He will accompany Messrs. Apcar and Abbott's string down after Hyderabad, and be in charge of their trainer, Southall. We hope Mr. Broadwood's pluck in sending his horse such a long distance will find fitting reward.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

**Dak Runner Killed by a Leopard.**—A leopard killed a native dâk runner a few days ago, near a village called Udipur, about a couple of miles to the west of the Ranaghat station of the E. B. Railway. It appears that the unfortunate man was conveying the mails from the village to the Ranaghat Post Office, when he was attacked by the leopard on the high road and killed. We are informed that this brute, and one or two others, are committing great depredations on the cattle of the villagers near Ranaghat. Some of our local sportsmen may, probably, think it worth their while to account for them.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

**The Collector of Salem.**—There was an impression that, on his return from leave, Mr. Macleane would not be sent back to Salem. From last night's *Gazette*, however, we observe that he does go there, but not as Collector. He is to act as Sub-Collector and Joint-Magistrate in Salem, while the acting Collectorship from which he descends will be held by Mr. C. W. W. Martin.—*Madras Times.*

**Deaths in Madras.**—From the 20th to the 26th ultimo, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 272 Hindus, and 42 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 330 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 272. The deaths are thus classified: 51 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 54 from fever, 26 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 180 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·2 per 1,000 per anum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·3 per 1,000 per anunm.

**Madras vs. Bangalore.**—The second of the annual series of matches between the above clubs, will be commenced on Wednesday, the 7th Nov., weather permitting. That day will be devoted to requets and billiards, the former being played at 4 p.m., and the latter at 9-30 p.m. at the Madras Club. Thursday will see the cricket match commenced at Chepauk at 11 a.m., ann at 5 p.m. and by the kind permission of the officers of the Essex Regiment, the band will enliven the scene. Friday also will be devoted to cricket, and by the kind permission of the officers of the 22nd Regiment M. N. I., the band will play at 5 p.m. Saturday is to be given up to tennis, the double-handed games being played at 6-30 a.m., and the single at 4 p.m. The teams are not definitely settled by the Madras Committee yet, but the cricket team will probably consist of Mr. Salmon (Captain), Majors Hope and McLeod and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Crake Wedderburn, Jones, Orman, Maltby, Symonds, and King. The racquet pair will be Major Hope and another; the lawn-tennis pairs, Messrs. Baddeley and King, and probably Messrs. Walker and Arbuthnot. Mr. King will again represent Madras in the single-handed match. Mr. Baddeley, and probably Mr. Salmon, will be the representatives at billiards. We are requested to state that tiffin will be provided on the days of the cricket match only for the members of the two Elevens and such other members of the two Clubs as give notice to the Hon. Sec. M. C. C., on or before Monday, the 5th. The cricket pavilion will be reserved "exclusively" for members of the Bangalore Eleven and of the Madras Cricket Club.—*Madras Mail.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

**Amritsar Horse and Cattle Show.**—Great preparations are being made at Amritsar for the approaching horse and cattle Show. Horses and cattle are arriving in large numbers, and the municipal officials are busy making arrangements for the convenience of both visitors and animals. Various prizes, of the aggregate value of Rs, 2,000, will be awarded to successful competitors, by a Prize Committee specially appointed for the purpose.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**Entertainment at Lucknow.**—The Taluqdars of Oudh gave an unusually successful entertainment at Lucknow on Tuesday evening at the Kaiserbagh, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and Lady Lyall being among the very large number of guests and visitors, European and native, present. The illuminations which were extremely picturesque, and the fireworks which were so admirable as to mark a distinct advance in native pyrotechnic art, were assisted by the perfect stillness of the night. The entertainment ended at 11 p.m. with an excellent cold collation.—*Pioneer.*

**New Methodist Church at Lahore.**—The Methodist Episcopal congregation, for nearly three years without a proper place for worship, decided to erect a church, some months ago; and applied, through Rev. G. Forman, for a site immediately behind the Christian Girls' Institute, belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, which was granted free of charge. Mr. Robson, contractor, has undertaken the construction of the church; and on Saturday evening, at six o'clock, the celebration of laying the foundation-stone took place. Whilst the choir, composed of voices from other congregations, sang the hymn—"On this stone now laid in prayer," the stone was elevated by a crane, and put in position by Mr. Forman. Several coins, previous to this, had been placed in the corner which the stone was to occupy; and, in a hermetically-sealed glass case were placed copies of local papers of that date. The Rev. Geo. Gilder, pastor, then detailed the financial condition of his congregation—which was very low—but he expressed his belief that before the edifice had been completed, the necessary funds would be forthcoming. He asked them to adjourn to the tent where their meetings are usually held, to enjoy a hearty tea. More than two hundred accepted his invitation, and all apparently enjoyed themselves. The choir here sung very creditably two hymns and an anthem. Much of the credit is due to Miss Tasca, Lady-Superintendent, Girls' High School, the accompanist. The meeting separated about nine o'clock.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**Educational.**—The results of the recent Middle School Examinations for the European and Eurasian Schools of the Punjab have just been made known. The Lahore High School heads the list in the percentage of successful candidates, by passing six out of the seven boys sent up for examination: two took very good places, and the unsuccessful candidate failed only in general knowledge. This is especially creditable to the staff, because the class was under training only for sixteen months, whereas the time allowed by Government for preparation is three years. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar comes second; passing eleven out of thirteen candidates; six of these passing with credit, while one of the unsuccessful boys failed only in Urdu, and the other was expelled. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree passes three boys out of four sent up: one taking the first place in the examinations. Bishop Cotton's School at Simla shows very badly, by passing only one out of ten candidates, a state of matters calling for some explanation. The Auckland House Girls' School at Simla passes one only out of eight girls, but this school is mainly a primary one, and is conducted under some difficulties. The Mission Training School at Delhi sent two lady candidates, both of whom failed. Last but not least, a young girl, Harriet Connor, sent up from a private tutor in Lahore, secured the highest place of all in the standard subjects; the Murree Asylum *dux* boy having put a larger total of points together simply by the addition of optional subjects.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## EXTINCT MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

It was somewhere about the beginning of this century that it occurred to an ingenious scholar of Oxford, one Mr. James Beresford, Fellow of Merton, to set down for the consolation of his fellow-creatures (the expression of one's woes being itself a sensible relief) some of the minor miseries of life. He adopted for this purpose the form and machinery of groans in dialogue, the speakers being two, assisted by a young gentleman fresh from Eton, whose function it is to cap each misery with a Latin verse. We may neglect the dialogue and verses and concern ourselves with nothing but the groans, if only to discover in what respects Mr. Beresford and his contemporaries had the advantage over ourselves in solid stuff, material, and good cause for groaning. A great many groans, as may be imagined, are due to those changes and chances of mortal life which are common in every generation. Thus, in all ages, one forgets at the critical moment a story, a song, a name; thinks too late of the only effective repartee; loses in the middle the thread of an argument; stammers over a speech which should have been fluent and eloquent; finds one's watch run down and so an appointment lost; is expected to be interested in a baby; drops and breaks valuable glasses; goes a sailing and is sea-sick; has nightmares; gets splashed by a passing carriage; puts on tight boots; knocks off the edge of one's knuckles in cold weather; over fills the inkpot; upsets plates; bites out a piece of one's cheek; sets the teeth upon a stone in the bread; loses one's hair; grows too fat to cross the legs; finds a human hair in the mouth which lengthens indefinitely the more you pull it out; gets sticky fingers without any chance either of washing them or chopping them off—all these evils are, so to speak, common to humanity. To these may be added the inevitable shower when one has a new hat; the absence of small change when it is imperatively needed; getting up early in the morning to find the rooms being swept and fire laid; with a great many other inconveniences, miseries, troubles, annoyances, disappointments, and embarrassments to which man is born as the sparks fly upwards. No doubt Mr. Beresford was happy in escaping many evils from which his grandsons suffer; he knew nothing of a shrieking railway; he had no telegrams to receive and was not troubled in his mind about a telephone; he was not expected to understand the address of the President of the British Association; there were no pianoforte organs (to be sure he already enjoyed the common barrel); he was not bullied and sat upon by advanced ladies—but let us not anticipate the groans which doubtless some modern James Beresford is already engaged upon.

Let us, however, by Mr. Beresford's help, follow a gentleman of the period through the day, and catch, as each escapes him, the groan of the moment. We begin with the first action of the day, when he gets out of bed and discovers that, through his having tied the strings too tightly, or through some nocturnal slipping of the gear, his night-cap has cut a red furrow in his forehead which will remain visible the whole day. It seems hard to believe that everybody in those days wore nightcaps, and tied them under the chin; but the evidence is quite conclusive; they were made of cotton, linen, silk, flannel, and were sometimes knitted for greater warmth. After shaving—the groans over this operation are heartrending—naturally follows washing. There are no allusions to the morning bath (a modern would groan over its absence); but we learn that a fearful danger awaited the unwary in the use of the tooth-powder, which sometimes contained too much vitriol. Do any people still clean their teeth with vitriol? The head had to be plastered over with pomatum (there is a heartfelt groan for those housewives who make their own), and afterwards whitened and stiffened with powder. Complaints are made that the powder puff was too often "bald, wet, and clotted," which caused the powder to lie in patches. After the use of the puff the head had to be trimmed or smoothed with a blunt knife, which ought not to be (and therefore generally was) so broad as to scrape the nasty mess into the skin. As regards the rest of the toilette, there are groans over the fob; for, first, it was not easy to distinguish between the fob and the waistband, so that there was danger of dropping the watch behind the latter when it fell down to the knees, and a great deal of unstrapping and readjustment of kneebuckle was necessary before it could be got out again, and, then again, the fob was often so small that it was next to impossible to lug out the watch, and one was reduced, like the fat man in *Pickwick*, to depend upon the bakers' shops. The waistcoat, over the upper part of which the coat was close buttoned, had to be tied behind tightly to show the figure. If the strings gave way, which was not uncommon, the thing stuck out in front like a tent. As for the coat it was, as represented in the frontispiece, something like the modern dress-coat, but short-waisted, with a high collar, and tight short arms. A little white linen or lace showed at the wrists, but there was nothing like the modern cuff. The first duty before putting the coat on was to get rid of yesterday's powder lying on the neck and shoulders. This done—every man seems to have brushed his own clothes—and the coat pulled slowly but safely on, great caution had to be observed in any sudden or violent movement. Thus cases are recorded in which some unfortunate, by merely hanging up his hat on arrival at a party, split his coat from arm to pocket, and so had to go home again in discomfiture. Being pomatumed, powdered, and dressed, our friend naturally felt for his snuff-box. It was in his waistcoat-pocket, but the lid had come open, and the contents were lying loose. This, however, was a trifling accident, not worthy of a philosopher's groan. A far more serious thing was to find when you got downstairs that the points of your knee-buckle curved the wrong way—namely, outwards, so that they tore the stockings and "raked" the leg. The shoes were brought up blacked within as well as without, to the ruin and destruction of one's beautiful white stockings. At breakfast much the same kind of accidents occurred which still do hinder and prevent ourselves in the daily triumphal march of temper. Our groaner, however, suffered a peculiar misery in being ordered by the doctor to a course of what, we learn, were called "English Teas"; in other words, the unhappy man was compelled to drink an infusion of balm, sage, rosemary, or thyme. After breakfast, it would seem that it was the custom for the master of the house to perform those household duties which are now entrusted to professional persons; thus he had to mend, patch, and cobble (of couse the tools were always mislaid) any broken bit of furniture; he had also, which seems too monstrous, to bottle his own wine, and he explains dolefully how he curses the "stooping, cork haggling, finger freezing, rim hammering, bottle breaking, stocking slopping, and nose poisoning" which the operation caused him. Sometimes he had also to bottle what were called "made" wines; that is to say, the atrocious beverages which used to be compounded of raisins, cowslips, ginger, and all kinds of fruits. If, when he had worried through the domestic work, he wanted to write a letter, the quills were sure to be in want of new nibs—there is a picture representing a row of quills in conceivably shabby and disgraceful—and there was no penknife; when one page of the letter was written, there was either no sand in the glass or he emptied the ink over the page in mistake for the sand. When the letter was finally written, it might be consigned to any friendly hand, to save postage; but it must go open, in which case one had the satisfaction of feeling that all one's secrets might be read on the way. If it was posted, it must be sealed—everybody knows the agonies which may be caused by a drop of hot sealing-wax—or wafered, when the unsightly thing was too often smeared over the whole front of the letter. All these little jobs despatched, our friend might tie the strings of his pumps and sally forth to encounter the mud, the gutter, and the possible shower. Troubles with the strings of his shoes were certain to assail him; first one string came untied, and then the other; he trod upon the loose strings, and they dragged in the mud and defiled the stockings; in the efforts to tie them so tightly that they should not come untied again some unfortunate wretches broke them altogether. Then there were many pleasant accidents happening daily in the streets; chairmen ran their poles into passengers' backs; maddened cattle charged down the road; while walking with a friend, a cart laden with a thousand iron bars would jog along beside you; the streets were full of cries, shouts, fighting, swearing, cracking of whips, and uproar.

Bombalio, clangor, stridor, taratantara, murmur.

If you turned a corner without precaution, it was quite possible that you would receive full in your face the "filthy flirtings" of a well-twirled mop—one cannot but heave a sigh at the reflection that there is scarce such a thing left as a mop or a maid who knows how to twirl one in the old deft fashion up the bare, red, left arm and down again. It is a lost art like the tossing of pancakes, or the making of tansy pudding. Mops have gone out with pattens.

At dinner-time, whenever that may be, our friend takes his simple meal at a chop-house. It is perhaps the "Cock," which we are accustomed to consider as then at its prime of luxury. The knives and forks, we learn, were wiped, after being used, in the "general knife-cloth"; the tablecloths were scant, grimy, and coarse; the castors and salt-cellars were broken, bottomless, and ill supplied; the men who had already dined sat on at the tables watching new comers and drinking "another half gill of wine," or "another quarter of a pint of table-beer." The chop, which came after three-quarters of an hour's waiting, was half raw, half burned. The potatoes were waxy; the cheese was a rind. As for the cost of this delicious meal, the chop was eightpence, bread and potatoes a penny each, a pint of porter a penny farthing, and cheese a farthing. After dinner it seems to have been customary to go to a coffee-house and read the paper, while other unmannerly guests talked across you.

Dinner and the coffee-house over, our friend went home to pass the evening in profound misery, wrestling with the fire, the candle, the snuffers, the fender, and the bell-rope. The last was made of some elastic material which yielded when you pulled it and made semblance of doing its duty and ringing the bell, but the bell was not rung; then you pulled harder and succeeded in not only ringing the bell but also in dragging down the bell-rope. As for the fire, one still expects trouble with that, and is never disappointed of one's expectation. Then, as now, it went out sulky when you wanted it bright, and blazed up furiously when you wanted it out. One advantage in grumbling our friend could boast over us, when coals gave out in frosty weather, very often he could buy no more because the ships were frozen up in the river. The fender, one of those high, thin, brass things which have come into fashion again, was also a source of danger for people put their feet upon it, counting on its stability, and fell asleep, upon which it gave way and pitched them head first into the grate. As for the snuffers, words cannot tell the misery they produced by being dropped or upset; this generally happened at the card-table when the "black mischief" got into the cards, and so upon the fingers of the players; it is difficult to conceive of anything more truly wretched. But even the snuffers were incapable of creating a tenth part of the misery which was in the power of the candles. For, first, those in ordinary domestic use were tallow, not wax, or mould, or composite, or paraffin; but plain, uncompromising tallow; only rich people burned wax habitually; they wanted constant snuffing; they developed "thieves," "winding-sheets," and "shrouds"; if you were reading by the light of one you found that a fresh "thief" had to be dislodged every five minutes; if you went to sleep, you awoke to discover that the candle had been guttering and a stream of tallow was flowing upon the tablecloth, and from the cloth to the carpet; then, nothing so easy to knock off the table as a candlestick, and when picked up the broken candle dropped and hung its head and poured tallow upon the cloth; there was tallow everywhere; the cook held a tallow candle over the veal-cutlets when she fried them, and dropped lumps upon the brown bread-crumbs; the housemaid carried a dripping candle over the bread; you could not light a candle without the tallow dropping on the carpet; the last thing you were conscious of at night after you got between the sheets was a slowly expiring wick. This brings us to bed-time. It is sad to think of the miseries which awaited our grandfathers even in bed. For the mattresses were of feathers, and though the feather is held to be the softest of things, it has tiny quills, which used to stick themselves through the ticking and sheets, and convert the soft bed into a kind of prickly martyrdom; then the windows were badly fitted, and shook and banged all night long, and the furniture cracked (this disease has proved hereditary); when the watchman came round and called the hour, you could not make out what he said, and lay wondering how far the night was advanced; when he came round again you were just dropping off, and he woke you up. At Christmas-time came men, as still they come, under the windows and bawled hymns at dead of night; or you remembered that you had left a blazing fire downstairs and got up out of a warm bed in an Arctic night to see that all was safe; or the strings of your nightcap tied themselves into a knot; or the warming-pan had been forgotten; or there were not enough clothes; or it was in the Dog-days, and you were smothered in the feathers.

All these things are simple miseries of domestic life. Before we follow the poor man into society, let us just note a few of his minor woes. One is, at "a fireside circle" (are there any fireside circles now?) to sit with your ear close to a cranny with the certainty of earache. The old-fashioned wainscot, therefore, had crannies, and the crannies were draughty. Another undoubted misery—since abolished by the use of ether—was "the interval between the dentist's discovery that the tooth would be an obstinate one to draw and the actual operation." It was a cruel thing, too, to find yourself getting bald, because in those days of powder baldness was not provided for, and the bald man was fain to put on a wig, and then "how different was the reception which he got from young ladies!" Venus has never been kind to the bald head, although mention is made of a statue of Venus Calva. On the other hand, for great occasions you were obliged to have your hair curled—as well as powdered?—and the barber generally contrived to burn the scalp with every turn of his curling irons. At the sea-side, bathing being a newly-invented thing, it was considered indispensable to have a bather to dip one; this of course greatly added to enjoyment of a bath, because it allowed one to stand shivering on the steps of the machine for half an hour or so before the man came round—do we here discover the origin of the functionary who bobs ladies up and down in ten inches of water on the coast of Normandy? Again, we may all sympathize with the sufferer who is compelled by a deaf person to repeat aloud three or four times some very weak remark; but there are no nights to be spent in a full stage-coach, nor does one travel by post and drop linchpins some twenty miles from anywhere. The Sunday tea-drinking, at which all used to sit round a table mute and gloomy, exists not in these days—except, perhaps, at Tunbridge Wells. And we moderns are no longer liable, when we go a-courting in the parlour, to be interrupted every five minutes by a maid because there is a cupboard in the room. There are no longer any parlours or any cupboards; and it is already almost forgotten that in the olden time the family cupboard (kept in the parlour, which was the common sitting-room) contained everything that was wanted for daily use—the silver spoons and forks, the jam, the family medicines, the work and work-baskets, the cheese, the spice-box, the tea, salt, pepper, and sugar, the tablecloths, the napkins, the decanters with the spirits, the port, the sherry, and the cowslip, the tumblers, the rummers, the punchbowl, the Pope Joan board, and the lemons.

Let us follow our unhappy ancestor into society. Of course when he dresses for dinner he finds his last shoe-string broken, one knee-buckle lost, the wrong coat brushed, and a hole in his stocking. If he dresses in a coffee-house—do we fully realize that people used to go to a coffee-house in order to dress for dinner?—he is certain to leave his watch, his purse, and his pocket-book on the table; if he rides to dinner, something happens to his horse, who either will not go at all or shakes him all to pieces; if he takes a coach, he is cheated and abused by the driver; if he walks he arrives overheated, and, while all the other guests are cool and fresh, he wipes his forehead, and feels the powder and pomatum slipping off his head and "besilvering" his black coat. If there were stupid people at the table, he was sure to be stuck among them; or, if there were foxhunters, naval captains, or lawyers, he was certain to be placed in the middle of them, so as to hear nothing but professional talk. After dinner, if the handle came off a teacup (teacups were only just then beginning to have handles), it was sure to be his misfortune; when he entered a room full of ladies, he generally forgot that his pumps were new and the floor slippery, and even if he preserved his equilibrium, it was only perhaps to discover with shame that the seam of his stocking was a spiral instead of a perpendicular. When he shook the muffineer, the top came off; if he supped on oysters, he mangled his hand horribly in trying to open them; and, if it was a supper of roasted oysters, the "snatching, burning, hissing, grinning, and cluttering" left him no comfort but to think of the time when it would be over. Nobody nowadays, alas! has roasted oysters except in America, while one vainly tries to picture the dismay of guests invited to open their own natives. And if these miseries were found in London, things were far worse in the country. For instance, our friend spends a week at Bath; he has lodgings in a boarding-house which is full of Irish captains, English gamesters, French prisoners, and Scotch physicians. At the assembly rooms, the country dances are performed in the midst of a frightful crush between ropes; the whist tables are arranged so that those who play the modest shilling rubber have to sit in the draught, and the comfortable places are reserved for those who play high; at the consert, the candles in the chandeliers drop tallow on the heads and shoulders of the audience, after the play there is a struggle for chairs, and our unfortunate, gracefully yielding half a dozen times to ladies, is forced to give up the last chair to a man who is bigger and stronger than himself. But he took the conceit out of this person the next morning at daybreak with a pair of pistols. Doubtless the prospect of the morning's entertainment enabled him to pass a most delightful and tranquil night.

There is one misery of time which must not be omitted, and with it we conclude. Let us give it in the author's own words:—"On entering the room to join an evening party composed of remarkably grave, strict, and precise persons, suddenly finding out that you are drunk (though you thought you were, and fully intended to be, rigidly sober); and, what is worse still, *that the company has shared with you in the discovery*." After all we have much for which we may be thankful.—*Saturday Review.*

## DISTURBANCES AT BELFAST.

### SIR S. NORTHCOTE'S TRAIN ATTACKED.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Omagh to the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—"As the Duke of Abercorn's special train, conveying Sir Stafford Northcote to Baronscourt, was between Dungannon and Omagh, on Saturday, a very heavy stone was thrown at the train in the dark, smashing the window of one of the carriages and striking Lady Crichton violently on the back. Her ladyship's injury is not, however, of a serious character."

A later account says:—"At Keerib, a townland half-way between Donoughmore and Pomeroy, situated in a troublesome district of county Tyrone, a large stone, weighing three-quarters of a pound, came through the carriage window, striking Lady Crichton on the back, and causing her to fall heavily on the floor. A scene of excitement ensued, as it was feared an organised attack would follow, and that Lady Crichton, who had fainted, had been seriously injured. Colonel Tottenham caught her as she fell forward, and restoratives were at once administered with successful result. The speed at which the special train was going was very great, and soon after the occurrence Pomeroy was reached and the outrage reported. An examination of the window showed that the stone entered the carriage an inch or two above the bottom sash, and it was a lump of sandstone nearly round, and bore the appearance of having been chiselled so as to facilitate its being readily ejected from the hand. It penetrated Lady Crichton's wraps until reaching her corset, a steel of which stopped it. A brief period before the attack one of the party had seen four men standing on a bank at a part where there is a deep cutting."

As an Orange procession was returning from a meeting at which Sir Stafford Northcote had been speaking in Belfast, it was fiercely attacked by a Roman Catholic mob, consisting of many hundreds of young and stalwart men. A strong force of police—mounted and on foot—sought to avert the disturbance, but they were told by the leaders of the Orange party to stand back, and that the processionists were prepared to clear the street. A hand-to-hand fight followed, stones were freely used on both sides, and some terrible scalp wounds were inflicted with heavy sticks. The processionists did murderous execution with the halberts which they carried, and several persons were removed in an insensible state to their homes. Slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of one of the men, who was conveyed to the hospital from the scene of the *melée*. Three policemen were carried away seriously wounded about the body and on the head.

Madame Le Chantal, of the Roman Catholic convent, Ballynaleigh, which was attacked on Friday, died on Saturday morning. She lay ill at the time of the attack, and it is said that her death was accelerated by the alarm to which the wrecking of the convent gave rise.

The following communication was addressed by Sir Stafford Northcote to the Mayor of Belfast:—

"Baron's Court, Ireland, Oct. 8.

"Dear Sir,—Although I had heard before I left Belfast that there had been some stone-throwing one night during my recent visit, I was not aware till to-day that a religious house had been disturbed by it at a moment when its Lady Superior was dying. I need not say how shocked I have been by the report which I have seen in the newspapers, or how deeply I regret that such an occurrence should have even remotely been connected with my visit to Belfast. The act can only, I am sure, have been due to the thoughtlessness of a few idlers, and I do not doubt that the authorities of the town will have dealt with them as they deserve. I am happy to think of it as a marked exception to the general good conduct of the large number of persons who have thronged the streets during the past week. I should be glad that this expression of my regret and of my sincere sympathy with the ladies of the convent in their sorrow should be publicly made known.—I remain, yours faithfully,

Stafford Northcote."

The Worshipful the Mayor of Belfast.

On the night of Oct. 5 a grand torchlight procession was held in Belfast in honour of Sir Stafford Northcote's visit. The procession, headed by an Orange Lodge band, went out to Ballynafeigh, where they surrounded a convent on Ormeau-road, and broke the windows with stones. Returning to Belfast, the crowd passed through Donegal-street, and smashed all the front windows of the *Morning News* office, and damaged several large panes at the *News Letter* office. A public-house belonging to a man named Lynn was also stormed, and the windows broken. The police was unable to quell the disturbance. The crowd ultimately dispersed about ten o'clock without committing any further violence.

**Calcutta Exhibition.**—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed at the Exhibition.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

ACCORDING to the Bank of England's returns just published, there is a decrease in the Reserve of Notes of £600,000, and of £400,000 in the Bullion. The Bills discounted £19,900,000 have undergone a reduction of £300,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which last week stood at 44 per cent., has fallen to 43 per cent., thus showing a slight increase in the demand for money. In Stock Exchange Securities, the only changes are a rise of ⅛ in the four per cent. rupee loan and similar fall in 4½ per cents., the respective closing quotations being £80⅝ and £83½ per one thousand rupees.

Seeds and Wheat remain unchanged.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady. Surats also steady. Arrivals quiet. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Good Fair Oomra and Good Dhollera and Oomra are quoted 1-16d. higher. The [redacted] to date are

| | 1883 | 1882 | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [redacted]day | 1,375,000 | 1,327,000 | 1,300,000 |
| [redacted]............ | 32,000 | 38,000 | 36,000 |
| [redacted]t Sept.............. | 1,407,000 | 1,365,000 | 1,336,000 |

[redacted]HANGE closes quiet with a weak tendency. The best demand rate obtainable during the day was 1s. 7 9-16d., but three months' credits could not be placed under 1s. 7 13-16d. Documentary paper, however, is negotiable at the same rate. In Calcutta, quotations are a shade higher than here—say, 1s. 7 17-32d. for telegraphic transfer, and 1s. 8 1-32d. for six months' credits. Bar Silver has given way 1-16d., the price to-day being 50⅞d.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand............ | 1s. 7 9-16d. |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer...... | 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight ........... | 1s. 7 11-16d. |
| Credits, 3 months' sight ........... | 1s. 7 13-16d. |
| Francs, 3 months' sight ......... | Fcs. 2·08½. |

GOVERNMENT PAPER quiet—Four per cents., Rs. 98 13-16; Four-and-a-half per cents., Rs. 102½.

SHARES—A few Bank of Bombays have changed hands at Rs. 746½. Port Cannings have declined to Rs. 390. In Press Shares, Bombay Cottons and Prince of Wales have advanced to Rs. 1,040 and Rs. 600 respectively. Berars have given way to Rs. 580. In Mill Companies business has taken place in Albert Edwards at Rs. 570; Alliances at Rs. 905; Coorlas at Rs. 807½; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,155; Khataos at Rs. 1,055; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,005; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,350; Morarjee's at Rs. 1,485; Nationals at Rs. 960, ex-div.; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,055; Orientals at Rs. 710; Prince of Wales at Rs. 312½; Victorias at Rs. 780; and Western Indias at Rs. 960. Kemp and Company's shares are enquired for at Rs. 312.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the hardening tendency of the markets on the other side, there has been little or no activity visible here on the part of shippers. Business, in fact, is almost *nil*, although the feeling is steadier, especially among native sellers. We have no change to report in spot cotton, but for new Oomrawuttee and M. G. Broach an advance of one rupee is asked.

| | | Per candy. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee, | F. G. | ......Rs. 177 |
| Do. | Good | .... ,, 170 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | .... ,, 164-165 |
| Dhollera, | F. G. | .... ,, 177 |
| Do. | Good | .... ,, 168-170 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | ...... ,, 162 |
| Western | Good | ..... ,, 158 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | .... ,, 150 |
| Dharwar Saw-ginned | ,, | .... ,, 167 |
| Compta | | .... ,, 146 |
| New Machine-ginned Broach, | Good.. | ,, 215 Mar. |
| ,, Oomrawuttee | Good | .. .. ,, 184-185 Feb.-Mar. |
| ,, Bengal | Good | .... ,, 150 Dec.-Jan. |
| ,, Do. | F.G. | .... ,, 158 ,, |

LINSEED is steady with a moderate business going on in spot parcels at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½, per cwt.

RAPESEED is stagnant, but prices show no quotable change, owing to scanty supplies. We quote:—Guzerat, Rs. 7-12 to Rs 7-14 per cwt.; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; Brown, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14.

WHEAT.—There is a retail enquiry at our quotations, namely:—White Pessie, No. 1, Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½; Luskari, Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24; Catha, Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Liverpool *viâ* Canal 18s. 9d. for Wheat; 20s. for measurement. Adriatic Ports, Rs. 10.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a moderate enquiry in the bazaar, and prices are well maintained.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 27th October as compared with the statement of 20th October:—

| | Oct. 20. | Oct. 27. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Proprietors' Capital............... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities.. | 24,25,000 | 24,25,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office.... | 38,62,396 | 40,60,456 |
| Do. do. at Branches........ | 19,42,512 | 15,20,896 |
| Other Deposits ..................... | 1,81,85,609 | 1,68,52,664 |
| Post Bills .......................... | 23,168 | 21,422 |
| Cash Credits undrawn............ | 4,33,510 | 3,80,722 |
| | 3,68,72,195 | 3,52,61,160 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 54,81,123 | 50,77,788 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 13,75,819 | 13,31,599 |
| Loans, on Security of do. ....... | 29,95,510 | 32,05,220 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn .... | 3,086 | 3,796 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased .. | 1,53,41,475 | 1,50,40,140 |
| Stamps.................................. | 2,251 | 2,265 |
| Dead Stock.............Rs. 5,53,753 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction..2,45,000 | | |
| | 3,08,753 | 3,08,753 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents......................... | 8,34,972 | 8,04,129 |
| ash and Currency Notes......... | 1,05,29,173 | 94,87,520 |
| | 3,68,72,195 | 3,52,61,160 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a cargo of of 65 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Ramsay, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Denton, and 44 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain, G. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr. G. T. Hall, Mr. Fielding, Mr. and Mrs. Nammiain and child, and 74 deck.

### DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, 2,400 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, with 2,004 chests opium general cargo, and the following passengers—For Sydney.—D. D. Macdonold. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Bessett. For Hongkong—Mr. Bell For Colombo—Col and Mrs. Barton, Mr. H. Madden, Mr. Mr. K. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Edey.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | H. M. S. Jumna ...<br>Arabia (s) ........ | Singleton ..<br>Mackerness. | Portsmouth, Sept. 12<br>Bussorah, Oct. 19. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Gwalior (s).........<br>Mozart (s) ......... | Horne .......<br>Sawyer ..... | Trieste, &c.<br>Hull. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Graham, to London.

Steamer Sumatra, to China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Euphrates, Mackerness, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Stead, to China, &c.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 packages provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s— 12 cases soap, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—18 cases books, stationery, &c. Thacker and Co; 1 case books, Shawkshaw Hormusjee; 8 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 125 boxes candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 9 packages bacon and cheese, Green and Read; 4 packages stationery, Abdool K. Tyebally.

Khandalla s—80 cases whiskey 80 cases old tom 70 cases port, and 20 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Angers s—250 boxes candles, Kassum Ahmed; 2 casks green colours, Ebramjee Essoofjee; 30 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 12 cases matches Tyebally Sooltanally.

Nepaul s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

enetia s—9 bales blue packing paper, P. Shapoorjee.

FROM HULL.

Basseno s—9 casks colours of sorts, Ebramjee Essubjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—60 cases brandy, Muncherjee Bazonjee.

ingapore s—180 cases brandy, Muncherjee Bazonjee.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st November, 1883.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ................. | 29·778 |
| Temperature of the Air ................................ | 81·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ................................ | 73·4 |
| Dew Point........................................... | 70·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air................................ | 0·672 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8). | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ... | 87·8 |
| Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)... | 72·9 |
| General Direction of Wind*. | NE, ENE, N, NE, NNW, NNE |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ...................... | 296 |

* From midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Macnamara, Surg. Major, on duty, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 30.

Featherstonhaugh, Major, R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 1.

Dupuis, Lieut., North Staffordshire, on leave, from Deolali.

NOVEMBER 2.

Ruggles, Sub-Inspector of Army School, on duty from Poona.

Nesbitt, Major West Riding, on leave, from Nowshera.

Goodfellow, Col., R. E., on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Worsley, Col., 13th Bengal N.I., on duty, to Bareilly.

NOVEMBER 2.

Connolly, Surg., on duty, to Deolalee.

Skinner, Surg., on duty.

Ruggles, Sub Inspector of Army School, on duty, to Aden.

Goodfellow, Col, R. E., on leave, to England.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 3.

The drill season will commence this day Saturday, the 3rd inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum, at 4 p.m., will have their fares paid; those coming after will have to pay their own fares. This being the first parade of the season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

There will be parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m., until further orders. The parades on Mondays and Fridays will be under the Sergeant Instructors; on Wednesday the parade will be under the Adjutant. All members are requested to attend these parades so as to qualify themselves for the Comdg. Officer's parade on Saturdays.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Oct. 24.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Beng. Lancers.—Surg. A. M. Crofts to the offg. medical charge of the regt., vice Brig. Surg. G. V. Currie, proceeded on general leave.

11th Beng. Lancers.—Surg. J. B. Gibbons to the officiating medical charge of the regt., vice Surg. A. M. Crofts.

3rd N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Anderson, superny. on the establishment 5th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Claridge, removed.

4th N. I.—Lieut. G. C. G. Beaver, superny. on the establishment 9th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Porter, transferred to the half-pay list.

8th N. I.—Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, superny. on the establishment 39th N. I., to be Wing Officer, vice Macartney, vacated on appointment to the 9th Beng. Cavy.

27th N. I.—Lieut. L. H. Reid, superny. on the establishment 30th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Williams, confirmed in his appointment in the Mil. Accounts Dept.

38th N. I.—Lieut. J. W. G. Tulloch, superny. on the establishment of the regt., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Browne, vacated on appointment as Assist. Commr., Assam.

Lieut. E. Grey, superny on the establishment of the regt., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lucas, confirmed in his appointment in the Comt. Dept.

The name of Capt. J. R. H. Richards. 2nd Batn. Royal West Surrey Regt., is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regl. depot.

The name of Capt. H. Earle, 1st Batn. South Yorkshire Regt., is to be substituted for that of Capt. J. G. Adamson, to proceed home for duty at the regtl. depot.

Lieut. F. B. Johnstone, R. A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Meerut, and join G. Baty. 4th Brig., into which he has been transferred.

The name of Lieut. C. P. Barchard, 2nd Batn. West Yorkshire Regt., is to be substituted for that of Lieut. C. M. Lester, to proceed home for duty at the regtl. depot.

Capt. A. DeV. Alexander, (S. C.), 4th Ben. Cavy, is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 25th to the 30th Sept. 1883, inclusive, being equivalent to a portion of the period during which he was employed on duty, whilst on sixty days' privilege leave granted him by the general officer comdg. the Rawal Pindi divn.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY,
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c, being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *** "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain square Piano......Rs. | 33 per month | or Rs. | 750 |
| Sympathetic square .... ,, | 36 ,, | or ,, | 825 |
| Semi-grand, on three legs .. | 6 ,, | or ,, | 1,375 |

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHARP—October 31, at Perth, C. J. Sharp, late Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay, aged 42. (By telegram.)

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GASPER—October 25, at Calcutta, the wife of M. P. Gasper, of a daughter.

GLASS—October 29, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C. E., of a son (still-born).

HEWITT—October 26, at Dip Bhopal, the wife of St. John Hewitt, Assistant Engineer on the Bhopal State Railway, of a son.

McKENNIE—October 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. R. C. McKennie, late Ex.-Engr., P. W. D., of a daughter.

PALMER—September 28, at Bankipore, the wife of A. S. Palmer, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

PARKIN—October 14, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant H. Parkin, The Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOWNS—HANSON—October 27, at Calcutta, Peter John Downs, son of the late Peter Downs, Oldham, Lancashire, to Miss Louis Hanson, daughter of John Hanson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

HENDRICK—FORBES—October 29, at Madras, James Richard Hendrick, D. P. W., to Edith Gertrude, daughter of Mr. James Forbes, Madras.

HENDRICK—MUNIS—October 24, at Madras, Charles Augustus Hendrick, to Henrietta Beatrice, daughter of the late J. A. Munis, of Madras.

POGSON—SIBLEY—October 25, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Warlow, Norman Robert Pogson, C. I. E., F. R. A. S., Government Astronomer, Madras, to Edith Louisa Stopford, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles William Sibley, 1st Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment (H. M. 64th Regiment).

DEATHS.

DALE—October 26, at Murree, Lily Nathalie, child of Deputy Surgeon-General and Mrs. Alfred Dale, aged 19 months.

FLANAGAN—October 27, at Coimbatore, Charles Osmond Stanton, son of Charles and Annie Flanagan, aged 11 years and 10 months.

GASPER—October 25, at Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Gasper.

KNOWLES—October 25, at Dhurumsala, Punjab, killed by a fall from a precipice, caused by his being attacked by a bear, Thomas William Knowles, late Executive Engineer, P. W. D., aged 50 years.

WEYLANDT—October 20, at Agra, Wanda, daughter of Otto and Adele Weylandt, aged 21 days.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B."—There are fools everywhere. How can professors put brains into the heads of students?

"WILL O' THE WISP."—Read the answer to "B.," and write no more for a year or two. If professors cannot be expected to put brains into the heads of students, how can the said students imagine that they can put knowledge into the heads of their professors?

"X. Y. Z." and other letters of the alphabet should stick to their books.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1883.

THE declaration of the French Prime Minister to the Chamber of Deputies that there is no intention on the part of the Republic to declare war against China, and that there is no reason to believe that China will declare war against France, bears out the statement which we made a few days ago on the faith of special information, that there was no intention on either side to push matters to extremities. The Marquis I'seng being perfectly cognizant of the peculiar position of the French Government, knows that if he only avoids actually forcing France to declare war he can prolong the present tension indefinitely until European complications or the chapter of accidents oblige the French Government to moderate their pretensions. The dilatoriness with which his diplomacy has been reproached is the highest testimony to his skill. China cannot at present afford to risk a war with a great European Power, and as she cannot send an army into Tongking to drive the French out, her best policy is to protract the diplomatic difficulties which the French find so embarrassing. This has been done, and so long as war does not arise from the friction, we and the rest of the world can afford to look on and wait. The French hope to complete the conquest of Tongking while the diplomatic deadlock continues. They may succeed, but the Chinese deserters from the army of observation on the Yunnan frontier may interfere with the prompt realization of this hope. So long as France has not the military resources of China avowedly in the field against her, she can afford to go on pegging away with the small forces which alone she thinks it safe to send so far from her own soil under present circumstances.

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THE method commonly adopted of reckoning the rate per head of population of the incidence of taxation, of the annual exports and imports, and many other matters connected with national welfare, is sometimes deceptive, but, nevertheless, useful information may in this way be obtained which otherwise might not be forthcoming. Taking the 252 millions of India and the exports and imports, amounting to about 116 millions annually, we find that the rate per head amounts to only 10 shillings, and that this rate is only a quarter that of Spain with its 17 millions of inhabitants, the least advanced of European countries, and 36 times less per head than that of Great Britain with its 34 millions of inhabitants. But, notwithstanding, the remarkable inferiority in the trading capacities of India thus demonstrated, it would be wrong to suppose that the trade of India is not being annually extended, or that its material wealth is not being increased by its foreign trade. The trade of India at the present time is nearly the same in value as the trade of Great Britain in 1830 and 1840, except with the important difference that the Indian exports exceed the imports, and by nearly the same amount that the imports exceeded the exports in Great Britain at the time referred to. Until, however, about the year 1825 British exports were in excess of the imports; since that period the imports have gradually increased, till they are now from 150 to 160 millions more than the exports. The difference between exports and imports in the trade of India represents, as is well known, the sum which India sends to England to pay for administrative charges, interest on capital invested in India, profits of trade, and savings of Government servants, less the sum sent out from England for investment in India. During a period of ten years, from 1854 to 1864, the surplus of exports was very small, but this was owing to a sum of 30 millions borrowed in England to pay the cost of the Mutiny, and 50 millions raised as railway capital for expenditure in India. Since 1869, when this heavy expenditure ceased, a great rise in the export trade has taken place; the average for the last ten years has been about 16 millions, half of which may be put down to interest on capital invested in railways and commerce, and half to the home charges which must be met in England. That these charges should be reduced to the lowest possible figure is apparent enough; but it manifestly does not follow that India is on the road to ruin because the exports exceed the imports. These points are pretty well understood now, and it is not necessary to refer to the trade returns of the United States, which for some years past have shown an excess of exports over imports. Great Britain has lent large sums to foreign countries, and receives in her imports the interest and profits due from her investments abroad and her extensive foreign trade; but though India has borrowed largely from England the capital has been advantageously invested, and profits have been secured which would never have been realised without the expenditure of this borrowed money. The annual total of the export and import trade of India amounts to about 140 millions; but twenty-five years ago it had not reached 50 millions. The imports have increased from 14 millions in 1856 to 53 millions in 1880-81, showing an increase of nearly 30 millions. The exports in the same period have increased from 23 to 74½ millions, a difference of 50 millions. These figures demonstrate the increased purchasing and productive powers of India. The imports of merchandise in the last forty years show the following decennial increases: 1841 to 1851, 3 millions; 1851 to 1861, 12 millions; 1861 to 1871, 11 millions; 1871 to 1881, 18 millions. These figures show that the trade of India is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the drawbacks in the shape of interest charges and cost of administration in England. So long as the latter is reduced to a minimum India has nothing to fear from the former, but is, on the contrary, in a position to borrow additional capital for the construction of railways and for improving her means of communication.

With an increasing commerce the question is of importance how far the extension of railways will add to this progress. The decreased cost of transport by railway as compared with that by country cart is brought out very clearly by comparison with the effect of an insignificant duty on the sale of manufactures at inland markets. The point is put in the following form by a very competent authority:—"Taking cotton manufactured goods as an illustration, we shall find that the value of lb. 1 of cotton manufactures may be roughly taken on the average at about half a rupee; 1 maund, or say lbs. 82, will be worth Rs. 40, on which the duty of 5 per cent. will be Rs. 2, or annas 32 (4s.). Further, the transport of the same quantity by rail for 500 miles will be about annas 10 (1s. 3d.), or one-third of the duty. Also, the cost of cart transport being about four times that of transport by rail, the saving due to the introduction of railways is three times the actual cost by rail for 500 miles, or about annas 30 (3s. 9d.). Hence it appears that the virtual effect of substituting 500 miles of railway transport for cart transport is equivalent to taking off a duty of 5 per cent., and considering the great distances to which cotton goods actually travel in India, it may be reasonably said that this fairly indicates the actual direct effect of the railways on the trade in these goods during the last twenty-five years." We get in this way a very strong argument in favour of the extension of railways in India. The importance of cheap transport may be illustrated in a more marked manner when the value of exports is also taken into consideration. The subject has been put in the following form:—"The cotton manufactures are worth about £100 a ton, while the average agricultural export produce can hardly be worth one-tenth of that sum: it follows, therefore, that for every ton of the cotton manufactures imported, there will be at least ten tons of produce exported. Taking the present value of cotton goods imported at 25 millions, and their weight at 250,000 tons, the export produce equal in value might weigh about two-and-a-half millions of tons, on which the railway receipts will be about two millions. The saving in the cost of transport of this produce by rail, over the old method by cart, would be about three times the actual cost by rail, or say six millions sterling." It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of transport by railway which these figures demonstrate. These considerations cannot be lost on the mercantile community, for the same reasoning applies to every description of imports, as well as to cotton goods. The necessity of extending railways in India, and especially of providing branch lines to act as "feeders" to the great trunk lines, has been frequently urged, but the more frequently the subject is brought prominently forward the better, till such time as the extension of railways in India be undertaken in a manner equal to the requirements of a rapidly increasing commerce. From the figures showing the increase in railway traffic in past years a fair estimate may be made of what may be expected by increased facilities for cheap transport. The number of tons carried on Indian railways increased from 1,800,000 in 1865 to 3,400,000 in 1872, to 8,800,000 in 1879, and to 10,450,000 in 1880. On the guaranteed or State lines the Government reap much profit, either in reduction of the payments for guaranteed interest, or else as direct profit on the guaranteed or State lines. In addition to this increase of railway traffic, there has been a steady increase of the foreign and internal trade of India. The tonnage of shipping employed in the foreign import and export trade was in 1856 about 2,800,000; in 1877-78 it was 5,800,000; it now exceeds 6 millions. The value of the foreign trade has increased in the last twenty-five years from 49 millions to 138 millions sterling; and the interportal trade is now valued at 60 millions sterling. The extension of a cheap and efficient system of railway transport would replace much of the loss caused by the abolition of the Customs duties, and enable the commerce of the country to extend far beyond its present limits.

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THERE will be no meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta before the opening of the Exhibition. Whether the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill will be introduced in December, or postponed till the end of February, so as to give Parliament an opportunity of discussing the principle involved in it, is as yet doubtful. As we stated some weeks since, the question has been referred to Lord Kimberley, and his lordship will no doubt be influenced in his decision by the likelihood or otherwise of the Conservative leaders debating the subject if a day be given for the purpose. Sir Stafford Northcote is understood to be averse to joining issue with the Government on this question, as he regards defeat as certain. He is, besides, somewhat embarrassed by the tenour of his own despatches when Secretary of State for India. The result of the appeal to English opinion somewhat hastily attempted by the Calcutta opponents of the Bill has not been such as to encourage Sir Stafford and the other Conservative leaders to risk a party battle on the issue as it has been so maladroitly presented by those who constituted themselves the leaders of the agitation. We believe we are correct in saying that, so far from there being any desire on the part of either the Government of India or the Ministry at home to avoid a debate and a division on the question of the Bill, nothing would please them better than to find the Conservative leaders challenging their policy in regard to it in the House of Commons. The result would be a foregone conclusion. Our London correspondent "J. M. M.," who has taken so energetic a part in sustaining the forlorn hope fighting in England against the Bill, warns his friends not to indulge in any delusion as to the feeling of Parliament in this matter. He entreats them not to suppose that they have anything to gain by an appeal to Parliament on the subject. The responsible leaders of the Conservative party are undoubtedly of the same way of thinking. Such being the state of the case, the Secretary of State may come to the conclusion that it is useless to hope that the Opposition will raise a debate, even if a night be set apart for the purpose. His decision, whatever it may be, cannot now be long delayed.

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FROM the 21st November onward the Select Committee of the Supreme Legislative Council on the Bengal Rent Bill will sit regularly.

## LAWLESSNESS IN KATTYWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes to us particulars of a night attack on Mr. M. Hermon, crystal merchant, Bentinck-street, Calcutta, and Mr. Jonas, a professor of jugglery, by a band of armed robbers, some of whom were mounted, in the State of Dhrol in July last. It appears that Mr. Hermon and Mr. Jonas, with a number of servants and six hackeries, left Rajkote on the 22nd July, and arrived at Pardari, distant about eighteen miles, on the same day. Four of the hackeries were loaded with goods, and the remaining two were devoted to the personal use of the party. They left Pardari, intending to proceed to Dhrol, about six o'clock in the evening, and made satisfactory progress until ten o'clock, when they were accosted by a gang of natives, three of whom were mounted, and four unmounted. These natives represented themselves to be sowars in the service of the Jam of Nowanuggur, and said that, a report having been made that the party were trying to smuggle opium, they had been sent to make a search. Mr. Hermon questioned their authority and protested against any search being made, whereupon the three men on horseback dismounted, and seized him in a violent manner. Mr. Hermon then struck out, and knocked one of them down. One of the men then told him that as he was an old man they had a very high respect for him, adding with amusing inconsistency that if he showed violence they would have to do likewise. One of Mr. Hermon's servants then came to his assistance, with the result that he received a severe beating. Observing the conduct of the men, Mr. Jonas cried out to them that they were no sowars, but a gang of robbers. One of the men then became so infuriated that he lifted up a heavy stone and, running up to Mr. Jonas, threw it at him with such force as to knock him down insensible. He remained in this condition for two hours. Mr. Hermon was then removed to a short distance from the general body, and bound hand and foot. Even while thus pinioned he was apparently regarded as a dangerous character, for the thieves placed one of their number, armed with a rifle and sword, to keep guard over him, while the remainder helped themselves to all the portable articles of any value in the hackeries. Having taken everything they could lay their hands on, they departed quietly with their booty. Mr. Hermon, having been liberated, then sent one of his servants to alarm the village people about 1½ miles away, and another to the village of Libara. After some delay the villagers arrived on the scene, and a number subsequently went to Dhrol to alarm the police there. A body of policemen from Dhrol arrived on the morning of the 23rd July, and went almost immediately in pursuit of the dacoits. Mr. Hermon and party then proceeded to Dhrol, and the affair having been reported to the Jam two men were sent to take their depositions. The total value of the goods in the hackeries belonging to Mr. Hermon, when he started on his journey, was Rs. 21,000. The value of the articles taken from him by the dacoits was Rs. 3,625, exclusive of Rs. 325 in cash and all his clothing (excepting only what he was wearing). From Mr. Jonas Rs. 1,300 in cash, and various articles of the value of Rs. 1,000, were stolen. The depositions having been taken, Mr. Hermon sent to the Jam for food. The only result of this request was that a chuprassie was sent to the party to say that if they would give him money food would be procured for them. This message gave but small comfort, and a reply was sent to the Chief to the effect that if the party had had money they would not have sent to him for food, as they had their own servants. The party were now beginning to suffer from want of food, but no assistance was forthcoming from the Rajah. Eventually, after the party had had nothing to eat for nearly two days, a gharrywalla gave Mr. Hermon a rupee, with which he was able to procure a frugal meal. On the 24th July the party left Dhrol, and returned to Rajkote on the 26th. Colonel Barton was then communicated with, and he referred the matter to Captain Kennedy, the Assistant Political Agent. The investigation of the affair continued for four days, and eventually the Rajah of Dhrol was mulcted in a penalty of Rs. 1,000 for neglecting to afford sufficient police protection in his territory. Claims for compensation by Mr. Hermon and Mr. Jonas were disallowed on the ground that they had neglected to comply with the provisions of a recent circular by Colonel Barton, directing that persons travelling in that district at night were to take a guard with them from village to village. Mr. Hermon, though he had travelled in that part of the country for twenty days, does not appear to have known of the existence of this circular. He consequently appealed against the decision of the Assistant Political Agent. The Rajah also appealed, and the matter again coming before Colonel Barton, he upheld the decision of Captain Kennedy, and ordered the fine to be divided in equal parts between Mr. Hermon and Mr. Jonas. The Rajah refusing to pay the fine, the matter is still pending, and will in due course come before Lieut.-Colonel West, who has succeeded Colonel Barton as Political Agent at Rajkote.

We have received the following account of the affair from Mr. Hermon:—

Sir,—I have no hesitation in claiming from you, under the circumstances mentioned below, that sympathy which is never refused by an English journalist to deserving subjects of whatever nationality, and hope that you will give such publicity to my case as you may think it warrants, with the object of inducing the Government of Bombay to take up the matter.

I am a Russian subject, domiciled in India for the past 27 years, and have a permanent residence in Calcutta. I am a trader, and my speciality has been catering to the taste and for the wants of native princes, in the prosecution of which I have hitherto travelled all over India, into the most out-of-the-way places, with the utmost security, although at times I should have been no inconsiderable prize to any one inclined to relieve me of my possessions.

For the first time, however, on the 23rd July last, I had a different experience. I left Rajkote for Dhrol on 22nd July with six carts of merchandise, and having as travelling companion a Mr. Jonas, whom I had met at the "rest" bungalow at Rajkote; we were accompanied by three Borahs who joined us at the last moment, and, at starting, our party numbered two Europeans with three servants, three Borahs, and eight cartmen. On reaching a point about twelve miles from Dhrol at about 10 p.m. on the 23rd, our party, in a bright moonlight, was brought to a stand-still by seven armed (rifle and swords) natives—three on horseback and four on foot—who, pretending that they belonged to the Jamnuggur police, ordered us to proceed no farther, stating that we were travelling at night because we were to trying to smuggle opium. These orders, which were addressed to the leading cartmen, induced me to leave my conveyance and go forward to expostulate and explain, if possible. No sooner had I gone forward, however, than I was seized by some of the dismounted horsemen, pinioned, and threatened with death if I offered any resistance. My European companion never suspecting the declaration of their identity, and not knowing I was already a prisoner, after a short interval also came forward, but before reaching me had his attention drawn to the supposed police, who were industriously breaking open the cases of goods. He cried out to me, "These are not police, they are thieves," and was just starting to take some measures to resist, when he was knocked down with a large stone which struck him on the spleen and rendered him totally insensible for some time. The work of plunder now went on merrily, and the robbers showed a discrimination in the selection of the cases to be opened which surprised me. After two hours of selection and destruction, during which they did not overlook our private baggage, they rode away with some parting advice about resignation. No sooner had they disappeared than our cartmen, &c., who had observed the time-honoured custom of running away to be able to fight another day, came back, and with their assistance we continued our march to Dhrol. On arriving there I reported the affair to the Durbar officials, at the same time requesting, that as we had been relieved of all our cash we might be supplied with a little food and a few rupees to enable us to return to Rajkote, where I proposed to raise money for immediate necessities, and report the circumstances to the Political Agent. We were refused food or assistance except on payment, and were compelled to push on to Rajkote under circumstances of which I have no pleasing recollection. On reaching Rajkote, Mr. Jonas and I made a report to the Political Agent and tendered a statement of our losses as follows:—Mr. Jonas' cash and goods, Rs. 2,300, Mr. Hermon, cash, stolen and damageds goods, Rs. 3,625. We confidently expected that a few days would see the robbers brought to justice, and the recovery of the most of our property: but up to the present neither of these much wished for events has occurred. On one pretext or another I have been kept at Rajkote for the past three months, until disgusted with the "law's delays," and dismayed at the additional serious loss I was sustaining by my enforced idleness, I at length left on the 21st of last month, despairing of any satisfactory result to me arising out of the measures taken by the Political Agent, which up to the present may be briefly summarized as follows:—*First Month.*—Looking for the robbers without success (I was at first told to wait, as there was no doubt of their ultimate capture). *Second and third Months.*—Examinations, statements, and correspondence with the Dhrol State. From the last I was led to expect satisfactory results, for it appeared that the Political Agency, worried by our importunities, had at last determined to exert some pressure on the Dhrol Durbar. Imagine my surprise when I was eventually told that this had taken the form of a fine of Rs. 1,000, of which Mr. Jonas had been awarded Rs. 500, and the remainder to me. No doubt the Political Agent hoped by this measure to stifle publicity and dispose of two insignificant but troublesome complainants, who might otherwise give trouble, and at the same time relieve the Dhrol State from a serious claim. Mark the result, Mr. Editor. "The best-laid schemes of men and mice aft gang agey." The Raja of Dhrol refuses to pay, and we decline to receive as a quittance the miserable compensation thus offered. I now appeal through you for justice, and feel convinced that if your powerful voice be heard on my behalf, I shall have no reason to despair.—I am, &c.,

M. HERMON,
Crystal Merchant, Calcutta.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

## HOW COLONEL TITTUP WENT TO A CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Scene—A plain near Dustypore. Alarums and excursions, general officers, drums and fifes, etc., etc.

ACT I. Before Parade.

COLONEL TITTUP, Commandant 100th Regiment N. I., addresses the ten young gentlemen who are attached to his regiment as Probationers for the Staff Corps: "Now, gentlemen, I hope you will give me every possible assistance to-day. Please to remember that every mounted officer is to repeat all the words of command. When you hear our Brigadier or one of his staff give an order, pass it on at once. This is the first time I have been to a camp-of-exercise, but from the number of staff officers present, it is quite certain that every order will be carried at once to its destination, and that there will be none of that confusion and misconception of orders which unhappily too often mar the usefulness of the ordinary brigade parade. All that you have to do, gentlemen, is to repeat in a clear, audible, distinct manner any order emanating from these officers. I think that is all I have to say. O, by the way, gentlemen, I must request that you will prevent your horses kicking and fighting on parade, as much as you possibly can. It upsets the manœuvres, and is directly contrary to the regulations. Fall in, gentlemen, if you please, and kindly remember that mounted officers are to keep their commanding officer informed of all that is going on, and to repeat all words of command. Then I shall clearly know what I am about, and everything will work smoothly and without a hitch."

Omnes, touching their hats,—"Yes, sir."

[*They fall in.*

ACT II.

The division is advancing in loose formation for attack, the 100th N. I. directing. Word of command heard in the distance.

Colonel Tittup—who hasn't caught the order—"Eh? Eh? What's that? Please pass the word, somebody."

Five Probationers—at the top of their voice—"Change direction to the right, sir."

The other five—also at the top of their voice—"Change direction to the left, sir."

Colonel Tittup—much agitated.—"Eh, what? Must be some mistake. What the deuce am I to do?"

The ten Probationers—much excited—"Here's the Brigade-Major galloping up, Sir."

Colonel Tittup.—"Good heavens!"

Brigade-Major.—"General wants to know, sir, why you don't move to the right. You're upsetting the whole programme, sir."

Colonel Tittup.—"Hundredth! right wheel. Forward. Can't be wrong now. Got the Brigade-Major's order."

The ten Probationers—joyfully.—"Two staff officers and a gallopper coming, Sir."

Colonel Tittup—groaning.—"What's up now, I wonder."

The two staff officers and gallopper.—"Hi! Hi! Hi! sir, why don't you move to the left, sir? You're clouding the guns, sir."

The ten Probationers—passing the word.—Hi! Hi! Hi! sir. Why don't you move to the left, sir."

Colonel Tittup—slightly mystified.—"Hundredth! Right wheel. That is, left wheel."

(Half of regiment goes to right, and half to left.)

Probationers.—"Here's the General and all his staff coming, sir."

Colonel Tittup. "What the"—

General and staff.—"Halt your regiment, sir. Where are you going to, sir? Why don't you move to the right, sir?"

Colonel Tittup—in desperation.—"Please, sir"—

General.—"Don't answer me on parade, sir. Move your regiment to the right at once, sir."

[*Exit.*

Colonel Tittup.—"Hundredth! Quick march. Right wheel. Double. Must be right now, at any rate. Got the General's own order."

Chorus of Probationers.—"Here's all the Head-quarter staff coming, sir."

Colonel Tittup—blankly looking at a cloud o staff officers galloping up.—"O Lord!"

Head-quarter Staff.—"Why don't you keep to the left, sir? You're spoiling the whole parade, sir. You're getting in the way of the cavalry sir."

Colonel Tittup—once more.—"Hundredth, Double! Left"—

(Here an unexpected diversion occurs. The Probationers' horses begin to fight with those of the staff. They get mixed up with the regiment, which, not having time to prepare for cavalry, disperses.)

All the other commandants—watching the Hundredth, which is the directing battalion.—"By Jove! what's old Tittup up to now?"

ACT III.

Colonel Tittup's tent, same afternoon. Colonel Tittup writes:—"Sir, I have the honour to request that furlough for two years, on very urgent private affairs, may be granted me from date of departure of next mail-steamer to England." (Loquitur) By the piper that played before Moses! Another day of this will be the death of me. Here, qui hai, peg lao, and look sharp. Burra glass whisky; adha glass soda-pani, malum?"

[*Imbibes and feels slightly better.*

## THE VICEROY IN KASHMERE.

WRITING to the Lahore paper from His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp in Kashmere, on the 27th ultimo, a correspondent says:—"The Camp moved to-day to Ramban, on the north bank o the Chenab. The road for the first three mile is a very steep descent, then fairly level for some distance. At about midway, the Chenab is first seen, a thousand feet or so below the road, which runs parallel to it for about five miles, winding through thickets of wild rose, pomegranate, and other fruit trees; therefore, in the early summer, it must be extremely pretty. The river is crossed by a picturesque old wooden bridge; which some time ago broke down, but has been very cleverly repaired, and is quite serviceable. A new iron suspension bridge is being built at Ramben. From the point where we crossed the river, the road runs along the north bank; a very up and down road, and at midday extremely hot, as the southern slope of the hill is quite bare, the elevation only a little over 2,000 feet. There was some idea of halting here to-morrow, Sunday; but for sufficiently good reasons it has been resolved to continue the journey. The camping ground is low—absolutely in the river bed—and hot; and supplies were only arranged for, for one day. This is of course a serious matter; there being some three thousand persons and five or six hundred ponies and mules in the camp. Arrangements have, I understand, been made for halting on Sundays, in future. We have to-day, for tee second time since we left Jummoo, changed the coolies employed in carrying. One set goes only three journeys, and discharged. The last we had were Gaddis of the Ramban *illaka*: those that have come to-day are Kashirs, fine strong fellows, who appear happy and in good spirits. An accident occurred just now, which might have been attended with very serious consequences—one of the tents accidentally caught fire, but happily it was extinguished before much damage was done."

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A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Viceroy's Camp, Vernagi, 30th Oct., states:—"The Viceroy and party this morning crossed the Banhal Pass and entered Kashmir territory. The march up to this point has been most pleasant, and has passed without a hitch. The weather is glorious, but growing colder every day. The view from the summit of the Pass this morning was magnificent, but the wind was too cold for any lengthened stay there. The camp here is pleasantly pitched in a lovely situation at the foot of a wooded slope close to the Shish Mehal, in which is the well full of sacred fish. There are to be illuminations here to-night, and the camp halts here to-morrow."

Another correspondent writing from Shrinuggur says:—"It may be feared that the recent heavy snows may somewhat curtail the proposed tour up the Liddur Valley; but it will also drive the game down, and is favourable for sporting. His Excellency at Jummoo may be looked upon as an augury of success when sporting up here."

# TELEGRAMS.

## GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following notifications:—The Rev. Brook Deedes is appointed domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta; and the Rev. W. Rowland resigns the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service. Lieutenant-Colonels J. Battye, and W. Macnaghten, and Lieutenant C. Fasken take leave for various terms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

M. Challemel-Lacour is expected to resign the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, his place being taken by M. Ferry.

## AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR.

News from Madagascar states that the Hovas have offered to treat with the French, and that preliminary negotiations have commenced.

## THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

News from Teheran states that the Russian expeditionary force has returned to Askabad from Tejend, the Shah desiring that Persian, and not Russian troops, should go to Merv.

Five Afghans have arrived at Askabad, seeking Russian protection.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 19th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the same Company's s.s. Khedive, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 4.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

MALTA, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Mail steamer Geelong, from China, arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 1-16d. |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 80¾ |
| 4½ ,, ,, | 83¼ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101¼ |
| 3½ ,, Sterling Loan | 102¾ |
| 4½ ,, French Rentes | 108¼ |
| Bar Silver | 50⅝ |

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £12,100,000; decrease, £600,000.

Bills discounted £19,900,000; decrease £300,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £22,100,000; decrease, £400,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals—Charibon and Lucinda.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

**CONTINENT OF EUROPE.**—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

**AMERICA.**—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

**AUSTRALIA.**—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

**CHINA.**—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

ADEN, Nov. 2—Mauritius telegrams should reach Aden by noon of the 5th instant.

Amoor (Russian) route interrupted.

THE recommendation of the Town Council that a grant of Rs. 5,000 should be made from the Municipal funds towards the public subscription which is being raised for the reception of H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will come before the Corporation at a meeting convened for Friday next, the 9th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft did not arrive yesterday, but is expected at Bombay this morning.

MR. CROWE, Sessions Judge of Poona, gave judgment yesterday in the case of the Secretary of State *vs.* Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, which was transferred from the Thana to the Poona Court. The value of the land in respect of which the suit was brought was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, and the mean profits sought to be recovered at Rs. 66,000, so that the total amount involved was Rs. 2,56,000. The judgment is in favour of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, with costs.

THE Secretary of State has directed the removal from the Madras Civil Service of Mr. John Wallace, who in May last, it will be remembered, had a serious quarrel with the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Senior Civil Member of the Madras Legislative Council. We publish the order of removal and papers explanatory of the case in another column.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WEST, Political Agent, Kattywar, has reported to Government that on the morning of the 20th October a shock of earthquake was felt at about 7 o'clock at Songadh and Chamardi in the Gohelwad Prant. The direction of the earth-wave is described as from north to south. No damage appears to have been occasioned.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved his proposition asking the Acting Commissioner to communicate to Government an early remonstrance against the proposed sale of land for building purposes on the Back Bay reclamation. Mr. Kabrajee contended that a row of buildings erected on the site would act as a barrier against the admission of westerly breeze into a large part of the town, and at the same time would deprive the people of a most eligible site for recreation and exercise. The discussion was prolonged till nearly six o'clock, when several members left the hall, and as a quorum was found to be wanting, the meeting was adjourned. As the sale of the land has been fixed to take place on Monday next, the Commissioner suggested that he should ask Government to postpone the sale until the Corporation arrived at a decision on the subject. The suggestion having been generally agreed to, the meeting dispersed.

APPEALS have been filed in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court against the assessment of various properties by the Municipality. One of the appeals is made against the assessment of a Hindoo temple; another against the assessment of Maneckjee Sett's Wady, in the Fort, which is used exclusively for religious and charitable purposes; and a third against the assessment of a mosque.

KAZI SHAHABUDDIN, C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda, arrived here on Monday on a short holiday, and is staying at Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's house at Breach Candy.

IT is proposed to establish an exclusively Parsee Club in Bombay, the site for which has been obtained on the Esplanade. The principal promoters are Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. M. N. Banajee, and Mr. J. N. Tata. Eighty members have already been enrolled, including Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and other leaders of the community. The entrance fee will be Rs. 100, and the subscription Rs. 5 monthly. The club will bear the name of Lord Ripon.

NEAR Dharmsala, in the Punjab, the other day, a European gentleman out shikarring—Mr. T. W. Knowles, late Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department—was driven over a precipice by a bear and killed by the fall.

MR. JAMES GRANT, Chairman of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, has, the *Sind Gazette* says, tendered his resignation of the office to which he was elected, some time ago, for the fourth successive year. Mr. Grant states that, as he anticipated at the time of his re-election, his other duties do not permit of his giving due attention to the affairs of the Chamber.

IT is reported that a son and heir was born to the Nawab of Bhawalpore last week.

THE post of Financial Minister in India, which was offered in the first instance to Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., is said to have been subsequently offered to, and refused by, Mr. R. E. Welby, C.B., the Assistant Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

A GRANT of Rs. 21,662 towards the proposed additions to the Madras Christian College buildings, on the conditions specified by the Director of Public Instruction, has been sanctioned by the Government.

AN attempt is being made to make the turn-out of the Volunteers to the Viceroy's guard-of-honour a test of the European public opinion in Calcutta on the Ilbert Bill, whereas, of course, the duty of the Volunteers, as Volunteers, and the respect they owe to Lord Ripon as Viceroy, and as their Honorary Colonel, are matters quite separate from their attitude towards any legislative measure that may happen to be before the Government. The *Indian Daily News* asserts that "indirect pressure is being brought to bear upon Volunteers who are Government servants. When a superior official, who is also a Volunteer officer, asks a man if he can be relied upon to turn out, then we say that pressure has been exercised, and, what is more, acknowledged, and that the subordinate is not a free agent in the matter. Great efforts have been made, and will be made, to bring about, if possible, a turning out of the Volunteers for the guard-of-honour. It is quite evident that these efforts would not have been put forth unless capital were intended to be made out of the occurrence." The paper adds:—"It may assist the Volunteers if we state that Lord Ripon is determined, if possible, to pass the Ilbert Bill into law before the Council sittings in Calcutta come to a close."

THERE has been a steady and alarming increase in the mortality from fever in Bengal during the last decade, from 2·56 per thousand in 1871 to 14·43 in 1880 and 14·06 in 1882. In 1881 the rate was 14·23. The nominal decrease last year, as compared with the preceding year, the Sanitary Commissioner observes, "is unimportant, and does not remove the belief derived from a study of the general fever history of the province that, on the whole, fever was as prevalent and almost as fatal as in the preceding year." The highest death-rate was in Nuddea, where 30·18 per 1,000 of the population succumbed to fever, and this was closely followed by Burdwan (28·86), Beerbhoom (27·62), and many other divisions. The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the epidemic fever in Nuddea in 1880 and 1881 has been published, but their endeavours have not been altogether successful, Sir R. Lidderdale, M.D., the President, confessing that "our inquiries have brought nothing new to light." Suggestions are made as regards the general insanitary condition of the villages, diminished fertility of the soil, impurity of the water-supply, deficient rainfall, and so on; but the matter still demands the most serious attention of the local Government.

THE agent of the Oriental Telephone Company at Singapore, Mr. A. C. M. Weaver, writes as follows, under date August 30, on the subject of the influence of volcanic eruptions upon telephones:—"No doubt news has reached London of the violent eruption of Mount Kaakatow, in Sunda Straits, and I thought it might be interesting to inform you of the effect on telephones in Singapore, though nearly five hundred miles distant. Till 3 p.m. on Monday, 27th, conversation was utterly impossible on the Ishore line. On raising the tubes a perfect roar as of a waterfall was heard, and by shouting at the top of one's voice the clerk at the other end heard the voice, but of the whole not one single sentence was understood. The same noise, but to a less extent, was noticed on every line here, and sometimes, while listening to the Ishore line instruments, a report like a pistol was heard." The telephone line crosses the strait between Singapore and Ishore by a short bit of cable about one mile in length.

DR. W. G. HUNTER, Surgeon General, writes to the *Standard*, October 11, on the subject of the cholera in Egypt:—

"I have read with some surprise a telegram in the *Standard* of to-day, dated Cairo, October 10, in which it is stated that the Minister of the Interior has, in the *Official Journal*, declared that the 'theory of the endemic character of the recent outbreak of cholera' has been 'disproved by all competent authorities.' As the subject is one of considerable importance, I trust you will permit me to reply to it through your journal. The question is one not of theory, but of fact. Is it true or not that cholera had existed in Egypt for some time past, and antecedent to the recent epidemic, which has, sad to say, swept off such a large number of the population? The statement I ventured to make in my second Report, that it had no existence, was based, first, on facts which came to my personal knowledge; secondly, on facts communicated to me by medical men of position and standing in the country, viz., Drs. Dutcieux, Sonsino, Ambron, and Sierra. Since then I have received numerous additional facts from many other leading medical practitioners in Egypt which lend increased strength to the views I have put forward, and tend to the conclusion that cholera has been endemic in Egypt since the epidemic of 1865. Should the official denial given by his Excellency Khairy Pasha have misled any of your readers interested in this subject, I would ask them kindly to suspend their judgment until the publication of my third and final Report, which I trust will be not later than the end of the month."

LORD COLERIDGE on Oct. 11 had a splendid reception by the New York Bar Association. The Academy Hall in which it was given, was thronged by a brilliant crowd, representing the most distinguished American society, and numbering about 2,500. Chief Justice Roger, of the new York Court of Appels, presided at the reception, and he and Mr. Evarts gave the welcoming addresses.

"ONE who knows" writes to the *World* to tell why Mr. Hadley was rejected for the Lord Mayoralty:—"The real reason of Mr. Hadley's rejection was his too close resemblance to that excellent monarch, King Cole, who, you will remember, was

'A jolly old soul,  
And a jolly old soul was he:  
He called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl,  
And he called for his fiddlers three.'

Mr. Hadley is also a 'jolly old soul,' and a very good fellow; but his aldermanic brethren, who are somewhat straitlaced, were afraid that he might be a little too jolly for the position of Chief Magistrate. Hence his non-election."

THE remains of the Russian poet and novelist Ivan Tourgenieff, were interred on Oct. 9, with great pomp. They were conveyed to St. Petersburg from Paris in accordance with M. Tourgenieff's expressed wish that he might be buried in his native land and among his own countrymen. The funeral procession was very imposing. A magnificent car drawn by six horses bore the coffin, covered with hundreds of splendid wreaths. It was followed by numerous friends and relatives, and by no fewer than 176 deputations representing the principal towns of Russia, public institutions, colleges, schools, and the native and foreign press. Thousands of the general public swelled the procession. All the windows along the route were crowded with spectators, and the streets were lined with people. Addresses were delivered at the grave.

A LEARNED professor in America has felt it his duty to consider the feasibility of a railroad to the sun in its financial aspects, and he finds that the scheme could not be made to pay. "Take a railroad from the earth to the sun, with a train running forty miles an hour, without stops, and it would occupy about 265 years to complete the journey; the fare at a penny a mile would be £372,000."

THEATRICAL people in America are betting vigorously, the *World* says, on the issue whether Mr. Irving's tour or that of Sarah Bernhardt will foot up the larger gross result. However this question may resolve itself, it is quite certain that Barnum can show at once a larger gross and a larger net than either, or perhaps both. His season lasts during the summer six months between the beginning of May and the end of October. His gross takings last season were £270,000, the net profits were within a trifle of £130,000; but out of this there comes the maintenance of his animals at Bridgeport during the winter months. Deducting this, the three partners divided between them a clear £100,000.

A CURIOUS and interesting article which appears in a home paper discusses the long connection which has existed between Jews and the stage. We have space only for the following extract:—"In the persons of Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt the Jews have produced two of the greatest dramatic geniuses the world has seen. At the present day there are scores of able Jewish actors in the various European capitals. Among those in England Mr. David James may be particularly mentioned. No actor is more thoroughly English in his method than Mr. James; and yet he is a Jew of Jews—a Sephard, whose real name is Belasco, and who, unlike too many of his brethren in race, is not forgetful of his allegiance to the synagogue of his forefathers."

## MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARDES, who came out by the last mail and assumed command of the Bombay District on the 31st October, is expected to be shortly confirmed in that appointment, whereupon Sir O. V. Tanner will obtain the *pucka* command of the Quetta District. General Mallaby, we believe, will probably go to Ahmednuggur.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES HILLS, K.C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, has been permitted to take and use the surname of Johnes, in addition to and after that of Hills.

MAJOR W. E. ROBERTS, Captain E. A. Mostyn, and Lieutenant G. S. Nicholson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, have taken over the Paymaster's duties, *vice* Major G. F. Moore, deceased.

AN exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major R. H. Wallace, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, and Major C. A. Simpson, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade Northern Division, Royal Artillery.

COLONEL F. BRINE, Royal Engineers, now on six months' leave in India, has been ordered to proceed to England at his own expense, and to report himself to the Horse Guards on arrival.

MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. DE C. MORTON, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Sir H. Davies when Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, has been appointed to the permanent vacancy amongst the Assistant Adjutant-Generals of Division, in the room of Colonel M. Farrington, whose tenure of Staff employment expired on the 28th ultimo. Major Brind, of the Connaught Rangers, who was Brigade-Major at Mooltan during the absence of Major FitzGerald at Quetta, is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel Morton. It is expected that the two officers referred to will retain their present stations, Lucknow and Bareilly.

MAJOR B. FREND, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, died at Dalhousie on Friday week.

THE death of Captain T. P. Geoghegan, Quartermaster, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is reported. Captain Geoghegan was seized with sudden illness at Fort William some few months ago, and had to be sent home in charge of an orderly. The deceased officer served with the 89th Regiment in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and in India during the Mutiny, including pursuit of Tantia Topee in Rajputana and Central India (medal). He also served in the 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major D. F. Hatchell, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to England on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN G. R ELLIS, Essex Regiment, having been promoted into the 2nd Battalion, has been directed to proceed to England to join.

LIEUTENANT R. H. D. THRING, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer on the Madras Staff Corps and Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

THE vacancy in the command of the 14th Bengal Lancers, the Lahore paper says, has raised many expectations. "That the step will not go regimentally is almost certain. It is expected, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington, who has held the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 13th Bengal Lancers since October, 1871, will be the lucky recipient. This officer's services with his corps, whilst employed in Egypt, are well known; besides which, he served through the Afghan war; also in the Umbeyla campaign of 1863; and at the siege of Lucknow, and subsequent operations in Oudh. Colonel Pennington's chances of promotion in his own regiment are remote, as Colonel Macnaghten will hold command till the nineties are reached."

THE following appointments have been made to the Cadet Companies, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles:—To be Captains:—Lieutenant William James Gardiner, Lieutenant William Berry Rutledge, Mr. Stephen Mesrope Gregory, and Mr. Harry Bartram Kiddell. To be Lieutenant:—Colour Serjeant Godfrey Samuel Bomwetsch.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a proposal for the Superintendent of the Harness and Saddle Factory, Cawnpore, to proceed to Calcutta in December with two European and two native employés of the factory, for the Exhibition, for comparison of the leather manufactures of the factory with those of other countries.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

ORDERS have been issued for the Poona Horse (leaving 50 sabres for the protection of the lines) to march from Sirur for Poona on the 17th instant, arriving at the latter station on the 19th idem.

The 2nd Lancers are to march from Poona for Deesa and Rajkot on the 20th instant by the routes previously named, reaching the undermentioned stations on the dates specified:—Bewndy, 29th November; Surat, 18th December; Baroda, 28th December; Ahmedabad, 5th January; Deesa, 16th January.

The squadron for Rajkot is to be detached at Baroda, arriving at Wursurra on 3rd January, Palliad 10th January, and Rajkot 16th January, 1884.

The escort (13 sabres) of the 3rd Cavalry at Baroda will be relieved by the 2nd Lancers, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

Consequent on the delay in the march of the 2nd Lancers from Poona, the second squadron of the 3rd Cavalry will not leave Deesa for Nusseerabad until the 18th January, 1884, arriving at the following stations on the dates named:—Erinpoora, 26th January; and Nusseerabad, 12th February.

The march of the squadron 3rd Cavalry from Rajkot for Neemuch will also be postponed until the 18th January, 1884, halting at stations *en route* as follows:—Wudwan, 24th January; Ahmedabad, 1st February; Khairwarra, 12th February; Oodeypore, 18th February; arrive at Neemuch, 26th February.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain Singleton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 12th September, St. Vincent 22nd, and Cape 13th October. During the voyage there were three deaths, one man, one child, and Miss Wernthal. The Jumna experienced fine weather. She brought 53 officers, 14 ladies, and 12 children; and 1,150 men, 38 women, and 52 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers.  
Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Bethell, Royal Engineers.  
Major J. P. Curran, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.  
Lieut. A. W. de Wilton, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.  
Capt. and Mrs. M. C. O'Connell, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire.  
Lieut. H. W. Raymond, 2nd Battalion Irish Rifles.  
Lieut. W. Scott, 1st Battalion East Lancashire.  
Lieut. W. S. Copland, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire.  
Lieut. A. W. Cripps, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.  
Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. B. Raitt, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.  
Lieut. C. T. Campbell, Scottish Rifles.  
Lieut. C. H. Milford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
Lieut. E. W. S. K. Maconochy, Yorkshire Regiment.  
Surg.-Major and Mrs. T. Walsh, Army Medical Department.  
Surg.-Major and Mrs. J. Walker and child, Army Medical Department.  
Surg. P. Connolly, Army Medical Department.  
Surg. P. J. Nealon, Army Medical Department.  
Surg. E. O. Wight, Army Medical Department.  
Surg. B. M. Skinner, Army Medical Department.  
Lieut. E. de Broch, Bengal Staff Corps.  
Capt. C. F. Wyse, Bengal Staff Corps.  
Surg. H. K. McKay, Bengal Medical Department.  
Surg. J. Young, Bengal Medical Department.  
Surg. S. J. Goldsmith, Bombay Medical Department.  
Lieut. C. Stevens, Madras Staff Corps.  
Lieut. A. P. Westlake, Madras Staff Corps.  
Capt. D. D. Pryce, Madras Staff Corps.  
Wife of Capt. W. Pitt and three children, Royal Engineers.  
Wife and sister of Capt. C. M. Keighley and child, Bengal Staff Corps.

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Lieut.-Col. T. R. Stevenson, C. B.  
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Todd.  
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. W. Taylor.  
Major E. C. Money.  
Major F. A. Dashwood.  
Capt. and Brevet-Major T. M. F. England.  
Capt. H. Gardner.  
Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Martin.  
Capt. J. L. Stevenson.  
Lieut. H. E. Adams.  
Lieut. and Mrs. T. Davison and two children.  
Lieut. J. Tyrwhitt-Walker.  
Lieut. C. S. Kercaid.  
Lieut. W. S. J. Barry.  
Lieut. the Hon'ble E. B. L. H. Stopford.  
Lieut. W. P. Blood.  
Lieut. W. F. R. Henry.  
Lieut. G. Wolfe.  
Lieut. W. L. Conran.  
Lieut. E. H. Mulock.  
Lieut. H. C. Barnard.  
Lieut. C. W. Sandys.  
Lieut. E. B. Harrison.  
Capt. and Paymaster T. G. Anderson.  
Lieut. and Adjt. J. W. H. C. Cusack.  
Quartermaster E. Cole.

## THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys named Ladoo, Succaram, and Rowjee, were again before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday morning, charged with assaulting three Borahs named Abdoolalli Allibhoy, Adamjee Jewajee, and Jafferjee Adamjee, in Baba Daboo-street, on the 14th August last.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first two complainants; the third complainant was unrepresented. Mr. L. Russell, barrister, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Superintendent Brewin. Mr. P. M. Mehta represented the two European officers, and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the three sepoys.

Mr. T. Chisselet, in reply to Mr. Mehta, said.—I am Acting Superintendent of Police, F. and G. Division, and am residing at Dadur. I remember the day of the disturbance. About 12 o'clock noon on that day I drove under the porch of the Girgaum Police station in a hack buggy, when Mr. Rennie came running down the steps, and, saying there was a great row in a street near the Null Bazaar, got into my buggy. We both drove off to a Borah street. On entering that street, I noticed a large crowd collected some distance down the street. The crowd was composed in the main of Borahs. I also noticed Mr. Brewin, some twenty paces further on, with a buggy whip in his hand, lashing the crowd, which was on the other side of him. Just then I noticed a shower of stones, between twenty and twenty-five in number, thrown in his direction from the crowd nearer me. I also observed a Borah, not far from where Mr. Brewin was, in the custody of a few native policemen. The Borah was struggling. As my buggy drew near this crowd, the people, seeing who were inside it, ran down a street to the right. I jumped down, followed, and dispersed them. I left Mr. Rennie behind in the buggy. I returned to the buggy, and drove to where I last saw Mr. Brewin. Going some distance up, I noticed Mr. Brewin, Mr. Guider, Mr. Rennie, and a sepoy in the shop on the right hand side of the street. They were engaged in trying to make a Borah release his hold from a large fly-wheel. They were pulling rather vigorously at him. As I mounted up into the shop, the Borah released his hold from this fly-wheel, and was immediately carried to the door, when both the Borah and Mr. Guider fell into the street. The Borah was again carried by Mr. Guider, Mr. Rennie, and the sepoy, and taken towards a buggy which was about twenty paces away. He was kicking and struggling. When at the buggy there appeared to be some difficulty in getting him into it. Mr. Brewin ran down, and with his assistance they succeeded in getting him into the buggy. Mr. Rennie then got in with a sepoy, and drove away. All this time I was standing at the door of the shop. I then noticed some three or four other Borahs on the opposite side of the street in the custody of a few policemen. They were then being taken away. After this, as there were no further signs of a disturbance, I left in the buggy which brought me there. I did not see any blow given by Mr. Guider, Mr. Rennie, or Mr. Brewin. When the Borah was put into the buggy he laid back; but until then he did not appear unconscious. When Mr. Guider and the Borah fell out into the street, it appeared as if Mr. Guider stumbled. It is not true that the Borah was bodily flung out of the shop into the street.

Examined by Mr. Balcrishna.—I noticed only one policeman in the shop. I cannot identify him, nor can I identify any of the policemen who were in charge of the Borahs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—Evidently the pulling must have made the Borah let go his hold of the wheel. I was looking at him the moment he did let go. I did not see him struck on the fingers. When he let go he was immediately carried bodily to the buggy. He was struggling. There are some steep steps to the shop. I noticed some blood on one of his shoulders. I did not notice any blood on Mr. Brewin's coat. When the Borah got into the buggy, he entirely ceased to struggle.

To the Court.—I did not notice that any of the European officers lost their temper. Mr. Rennie had a baton in his hand when in the shop. Mr. Brewin had a buggy-driver's whip, and I am almost sure Mr. Guider had a baton.

Mr. John Prem, apothecary in the J. J. Hospital, in reply to Mr. Mehta, said.—On the 14th August last, about half-past one in the afternoon, Adamjee was brought to the hospital. At that time I was Acting House Surgeon of the hospital. He was brought by Mr. Rennie and a police sepoy in a buggy. I examined him thoroughly, but I did not undress him. He had a small wound on the right side of the head, and a slight abrasion on the left hip; this was all I noticed about him. The wound on the right side of the head was about one-sixth of an inch in length, not exposing the bone. It was very slight, the skin being just cut. Any blunt instrument, as a wooden or iron wheel would produce a wound like this. I remember giving my evidence in the Girgaum Police Court, and being asked by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to go and see the fly-wheel. I did see the fly-wheel, and am still of opinion that the wound might be caused by striking against the fly-wheel. I got the wound dressed with a piece of sticking plaster. That was all I thought necessary. I consider this wound to be of a trivial character. I examined the wound with a probe. The depth was very slight, just through the skin. I saw the abrasion on the hip, and I think the Borah lifted up his trousers to enable me to see it. I saw no other marks on the man's left leg from the foot upwards. I can swear there were no other marks of any kind on that leg. When I examined these wounds the man was conscious. I asked him if he could show me other injuries or marks of injury. He searched about his body, and then said he could not show me any more marks. When he was first brought to the hospital he appeared to be unconscious. I was led to believe that he was shamming and pretending to be unconscious. The reasons which led me to this conclusion are that there was nothing out of place with his eyes; the pulse was good, and the pupils were normal. There was no extravasation of blood in the outer member of the eye. Besides, he was straining and making an effort to close the lids; and when touching the eye-balls he immediately closed his eyes. I believed the man was not unconscious. I therefore applied the galvanic battery to make sure. When I did so he immediately got up and answered all the questions I put to him. This made me perfectly sure that he was shamming. The galvanic battery is a very good test in cases of shamming. We generally use that test in the J. J. Hospital. The Borah did not ask me to let him lie down. He was asked if he wanted to stay, and he said no. He is noted down in the hospital book as refusing admission. The note was made at the time. I think he walked out of the hospital. When a saw the man at the Girgaum Police Court, he looked pallid and shrunken. I don't remember if Mr. Rennie made any statement to me.

To the court.—He complained of the wound on the head, pain on the hip, and pains generally about the body, but he did not describe any particular spot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—I have been twenty years in Government service, for sixteen years of which I was a warrant officer. The entry in the book is in the handwriting of the apprentice on duty. It is either the business of the apothecary or the apprentice on duty to ask any person that comes into hospital whether he would stay or not. I did not notice any wound on his fingers. Mr. Guider and a Borah went with me to see the fly-wheel. Mr. Guider represented to me that the man had his head near the tier of the wheel, and was holding on to the spokes. Any part of the tier, including the edge, would have caused such a wound as this. The wound was irregular.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta.—I have had a good deal of experience in surgical cases. I was in charge of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

Mr. Mehta here said that his other witnesses were Mr. Brewin and some sepoys who were not parties to the case. His worship would see, he added, that the case would be very much of a piece meal character unless he knew what the magistrate proposed to do with it. If it were to be committed, he did not think it worth while to go into it any further.

The magistrate.—No doubt the last two witnesses have thrown a somewhat different light on the case. Yes, I will dispose of the case here. That is my opinion at present.

Superintendent H. Brewin, in reply to Mr. Mehta said.—I was at the Girgaum Police Court at noon on the 14th August last, when a sepoy came to me and reported that Borahs were assaulting Mr. Guide and some sepoys, and that there was a grea row in the street, which he called Borah-mohllah I then got into a hack victoria with four sepoys and ordered another sepoy to follow. We drove to Null-bazaar, where, from the corner of the fish market, we observed a large crowd, composed chiefly of Borahs, and numbering some four or five hundred men, collected about the centre of the street. I had to alight on coming up to the crowd. I then noticed one or two stones flying in the air. The crowd was decidedly disorderly, and the people were shouting and hissing. I then procured a buggywalla's whip, and advanced through the crowd lashing those nearest to me. The crowd did not disperse, but had driven down, and some of the people remained on the sides of the street. The street being pretty well cleared, I walked up to Mr. Guider, whom I then saw for the first time. Near him were some sepoys. He was standing in the street; I believe near the verandah. I think I saw Rowjee at that moment. I spoke to Mr. Guider, and asked him what the row was about. He told me that Ladoo, whilst removing some tin plates that were obstructing the street, had been interfered with by a Borah, and that Ladoo had consequently arrested that Borah. He told me that other Borahs had endeavoured to release this Borah, and that Succaram had come to Ladoo's assistance, and that Succaram had arrested one of the Borahs who was assaulting Ladoo. He told me also that Succaram complained of having been assaulted by the Borahs, and that the Borahs had succeeded in rescuing the two Borahs from Ladoo and Succaram. He told me, too, that Rowjee then came to the assistance of these two sepoys and tried to get the Borahs to accompany him to the Girgaum Police Station. He told me that the Borahs refused, and that he (Mr. Guider) had been sent for. In consequence of this, Mr. Guider directed Rowjee and Succaram to go into the shop and to bring the two Borahs out who had escaped from their custody. He told me he saw a Borah push Rowjee against the wall, and that he therefore went to his assistance and endeavoured to drag that Borah out of the shop, but he resisted; and that whilst he was engaged in trying to bring him out a crowd of Borahs had rushed into the shop and had hustled himself and the sepoys. After this Mr. Guider and some sepoys stationed themselves on the verandah of the shop to guard the two Borahs who were alone inside, whilst assistance was being obtained. Mr. Guider told me that he saw one of the two Borahs strike Succaram with a shoe in the face. Having given me this information, he pointed to me two Borahs who were the only occupants in the shop. I immediately recognised one of the two Borahs, Abdoolalli Allibhoy, and I determined to arrest him. I walked up to him and told him he was charged with obstructing a sepoy in the execution of his duty, and also with escaping from his custody. At this time Adamjee was about two paces further off from Abdoolalli. Abdoolalli said he would not go with me. I stepped up to him and seized him. He then laid hold of a portion of a lathe. With the assistance of Mr. Guider, however, I managed to pull him from his hold. He was then handed to the custody of some native policemen, and removed from the shop. I went up to Adamjee and told him also that he was charged with assaulting the police and escaping from their custody. I told him he would have to go along with me, but saying he would, not he entwined his arms round the spokes of the fly-wheel. I seized him by the shoulder, and Mr. Guider held him round the waist, and we both tried to pull him from the wheel. As we pulled, this wheel, which was on a portable stand, came over, and we, fearing that the wheel would fall on us, slackened to allow it to fall back. Besides that, the wheel kept moving from one side to the other. The crowd was now very disorderly, and, expecting that they would push into the shop, I let go Adamjee and jumped into the street, and with the buggy-whip I commenced to disperse the crowd. While engaged here my attention was arrested by a stone about a pound in weight whizzing by my ear. I turned round and saw Mr. Rennie and Mr. Chisselet alight from a buggy. On entering the shop again, I went up to the fly-wheel, to which Adamjee was still holding on. Mr. Guider had his arm round his neck, and his head in a firm grasp on his chest. I noticed that Adamjee's head was bleeding, and I asked Mr. Guider how the wound had come on his head. He replied, "The blackguard has hit his head against the wheel." About this time I noticed Mr. Rennie in the shop. Mr. Guider and I again failed to pull him from the wheel because the wheel commenced toppling on us. I then went round the wheel and I undid one of Adamjee's hands by bending back his fingers, and Mr. Rennie undid the other. Adamjee was then dragged from the wheel by Mr. Guider and some native police, and carried to the front of the shop. At this time there was considerable excitement among the crowd. Adamjee, who was struggling and plunging, was then with my assistance put into the buggy. About this time I noticed that one of the sleeves of my coat was stained with blood. I directed Mr. Rennie and a sepoy to jump into the buggy and drive off to the J. J. Hospital. I then directed the removal of Abdoolalli and Jafferjee and one Currimjee. Mr. King was in charge of the Girgaum Police Station at the time of the disturbance. Between 120 and 150 Borahs have been charged and convicted of obstructing the public street from January last to the present time. Only a few days previous to this occurence Abdoolalli was charged and convicted at the Girgaum Police Court of assaulting and resisting sepoys while in the execution of their duty. The witness then denied all the allegations made by the complainants as to their being beaten by the European officers and native policemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said:—When I left the shop the first time Adamjee's head was not broken; when I returned it was. I have an impression that some one hit Adamjee on one hand, but I can't say with what or by whom he was struck. I am sure the blood was not on my person until I helped to lift Adamjee into the buggy. I did not see him removed out of the shop. I did not direct the arrest of the ghatee or Borah lads, nor did I know of it till I saw them at Girgaum. As far as I personally know, I am unable to account for the marks on Adamjee's body. I have positive orders to remove all obstructions I find in the street if persons owning the same refuse to remove them, and those orders I have given to my subordinates repeatedly. They are the Commissioner's orders.

The case was adjourned till to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a. m.

## APPEALS AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

THE following appeals against Municipal assessment were filed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on the 31st October last:—

Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, on behalf of the appellant, Mr. Ebrahim Noordeen, stated that the property known as Najim Bag, situated at Doongree street (B. Ward), assessed under No. 812, had been assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay at the annual value of Rs. 720 for the current year, as appeared from his certificate affixed in respect of such valuation on the 19th October last. The said property, it was alleged, being charitable property, was not liable to be assessed, and the assessment was therefore appealed against. The appeal has been fixed for hearing on the 7th instant.

Ballajee Juggonath, manager of the property of the Khutree community, has also filed an appeal in respect of a house in Naron Dhooroo-street, which has been assessed at Rs. 480 per annum. The appellant states that the house is used by his caste for religious and social purposes, that it derives no rent or revenue of any kind, and that it has hitherto been exempted from taxation. On these grounds it is asked that the house should be declared charitable property, and be either freed from assessment altogether or taxed on a more moderate basis. The appeal has been fixed for hearing on the 7th instant.

Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett has also appealed against the assessment of his properties, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 53 Gunbow-street, Fort, on the grounds that the properties Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, known as Maneckjee Sett's Waddy, are exclusively occupied for public worship and religious and charitable purposes. The property Nos. 7 and 53 Gunbow-street is a house in the compound of Manockjee Sett's Waddy, and is occupied by the keeper of the waddy. This appeal has been fixed for hearing on the 14th instant.

## MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE annual prize distribution to the successful students of the Madrasa-i-Hashimia took place on Sunday at 10 a.m., at the Zakria Mosque. Among those present were Kazi Sharif Abdul Latif, Kazi Shaikh Muhamad, Kazi Mohamed Ismail Mehri, Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah, Maulawi Ubedulla, Khan Bahadur Dr. S. H. Casim, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Munshi Haji Ghulam Mohamed, Haji Carim Mohamed Suliman, Sayid Hisamuddin Refai, and about 200 more. Maulawi Mohamed Siddik, the Principal of the Madrasa, read the annual report, stating that the Madrasa has been established some ten years, and has been flourishing ever since its institution. At present there are 500 students, all of whom are taught free, and the poor are supplied with books. There are 60 boarders, maintained at the expense of the founder. There are 14 classes, as compared to 12 last year, of which 1 is a medical class, 1 Arabic, 3 Persian, 2 Urdu, 6 Koran, and 1 Gujerati. The school was examined last month by some of the educated Mahomedans, and the result was remarkably satisfactory. In concluding his report, the Principal expressed his thanks to the gentlemen who had been good enough to examine the school, and also to those present for attending the prize distribution.

A few boys then recited passages from the Koran, and pieces of Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Gujerati poetry.

Mr. Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah then addressed the assembly, pressing on them the necessity of encouraging Mahomedan education and putting before them the example of this large institution, supported by a liberal gentleman. This institution was the only one of its kind, he said, throughout the Presidency, inasmuch as both religious and secular instruction was imparted to a large number of Mahomedans free. He then, after proposing a vote of thanks to the founder, Mr. Haji Hasham, distributed the prizes, which consisted of books valued at Rs. 250. Pencases and books were also given as prizes by Mr. Haji Mohammad Yousuf. The total number of prize-winners was 232. A shawl was presented to the Principal, and a turban to each of the teachers.

An interesting lecture on Wisdom was read by a teacher of the Madrasa. After the distribution of sherbet, nosegays, and rose-water, the meeting dissolved.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE LATE PANDIT DAYANAND SWAMI.

THE Hindoo reformers will learn with heartfelt regret that their leader, the learned Pandit Dayanand Swami, died at Ajmere last week. His excellent lectures caused immense excitement in the Bombay Presidency eight years ago. He had made it his business to travel in all parts of the country for the purpose of giving lectures. He always invited Hindoo Shastries to come into the field and argue with him. Though a supporter of the Vedic doctrines, he was a thorough hater of idolatry, and had founded the Arya Samaj solely with a view to encourage the worship of God. He was a reformer in the true sense of the word, and his death has caused a void in the Hindoo community which is not likely to be filled up soon.—*Samachar.*

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—The barometric changes are irregular. Over the Punjab, the Central States, and parts of Madras the pressure has increased, but elsewhere it has decreased, the downward movement being greatest at Bombay. The readings are highest in the Punjab and Rajputana, and lowest over the Peninsula. Slight barometric depressions exist, one near Bombay and a second off the Coromandel Coast. The low pressures in the south have occasioned exceedingly heavy rain along the coast from Gopalpore to Madras, while over the whole of the Peninsula there has been considerable rainfall. The weather is almost cloudless in the north-western parts of the country, almost overcast elsewhere; and the moisture is again increasing everywhere. Rain to-day:—Masulipatam, 8 inches; Vizagapatam, 6 inches; Gopalpore, 4 inches; Madras, Madura, and Bangalore, 2 inches; Secunderabad, Cochin, and Mangalore, about 1 inch Previously, Nellore had 3 inches: Cuddapah, 1 inch; Calicut, 1 inch; Colombo, ½ inch.

## REMOVAL OF MR. WALLACE FROM THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

ON the 29th of October, the following communication was addressed by the Chief Secretary to Government, to Mr. John Wallace, of the Madras Civil Service:—

Ootacamund, 29th Oct. 1883.

To JOHN WALLACE, Esq.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State, having considered in Council the report furnished to him by this Government, through the Government of India, relative to your conduct through a long series of years and your behaviour towards the senior civil member of Council on the 14th May last, together with your memorial, dated 1st August following, has been pleased to direct that your name be removed from the list of Civil Servants in this Presidency, and to sanction the grant to you of a pension of £450 per annum, in lieu of one of £600 per annum, recommended by this Government. The orders of the Secretary of State on your case will take effect from yesterday, the date of the receipt of his Lordship's despatch, dated 4th instant.—I have, &c.,

(Signed.) G. C. MASTER,  
Chief Secretary.

The note addressed by the Honorable Mr. Carmichael to His Excellency the Governor, on the 14th of May last; the call made on Mr. Wallace for explanation; Mr. Wallace's reply; the order of Government thereon; and the despatch of the Madras Government reporting the case for the orders of the Secretary of State—are subjoined:—

Note from the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, dated 14th May 1883.

"Wallace, the Cuddapah Judge, came here half an hour ago to see me, and became at last so exceedingly insolent that I was obliged to ask him to leave the house. When I tell you what he said, I believe you will consider that the Government should punish him. To begin at the beginning. On Friday evening I got the enclosed note from him:—

'BELMONT, 11th May.

DEAR CARMICHAEL,—I think it would be well if you and I had some conversation. Let me know when you can see me after 12 to-morrow.—Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN WALLACE.'

"I replied, begging him to come to see me about noon, Saturday. He came accordingly; he spoke about his not getting a transfer from Cuddapah. I said he was posted to Cuddapah, as far as I recollected (and he admitted I was right) not by way of punishment, but because he was the senior for promotion when that became vacant; that somebody must be there; that he got away during the two hottest months each year, in the vacation, and had always kept his health there; and that I did not see what grievance he had. All passed off quietly; he had given me his hand on coming, and gave it again when he left.

"Well, this morning, without any second notice, he came again, said he felt he was very hard used, and meant to get Mr. O'Donnell to put a question to the Secretary of State about his case in the House of Commons, I said we should not fear this. He then got warmer and exclaimed, 'I am convinced it is *your personal hostility* that prevents justice being done me.' I assured him I harboured no such feeling, had never reason to do so—what did he mean? 'Oh yes,' he replied, 'if I *had only given two handsome presents to your daughters at their marriage.*'

"Here, of course, I jumped up, and begged him to leave the house, adding that I should report him to the Government.

"You will agree with me, I am sure, that members of the Government must be protected from such ruffianly attacks."

*Proceedings of the Madras Government.*

From the Chief Secretary to Government, to J. Wallace, Esq., M. C. S., dated 18th May 1883.

The Government having considered your behaviour to the Honorable Mr. Carmichael on Monday, May 14th, as reported officially to them by him, together with the long series of acts of misconduct for which you have incurred the displeasure of the Government throughout your service, propose to suspend you, and to take the pleasure of the Secretary of State on what has occurred. I am directed to ask whether you have any observations to offer before the order issues.

From J. Wallace, Esq., M.C.S., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Belmont, Ootacamund, 18th May 1883.

In a private interview, I confided to the Hon. Mr. Carmichael my opinion that the adverse proceedings of Government (with which I connected my long term of service in Cuddapah) were due to bias, as I could not find that I had given adequate occasion for them. I said that I thought Hudleston was offended with me for complaining against his friend Irvine. And I said that I thought I had a good case for an appeal to Parliament.

2. Carmichael then asked me to what I attributed his bias. I said I supposed it was due to my omission to make presents at his daughter's weddings.

3. This, I presume, is the *gravamen* of Carmichael's official report.

4. But what does it amount to? Bias even though unconscious is still bias. Does Carmichael suppose that I charged him with anything more—that I did more than tax him with the not unnatural (nor unjustifiable) coolness which might involuntarily arise against a guest who had the bad taste to be present at a wedding without the customary gift? The omission was a piece of want of consideration on my part, for which I afterwards blamed myself.

5. I trust this explanation will abundantly serve to clear me from the imputation of misconduct contained in your letter.

*Order, dated 23rd May 1883, No. 1034, Public.*

The Right Honorable to Governor in Council has given Mr. Wallace an opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which he offered to the Honorable Mr. Carmichael the gross and scandalous insult, desribed in the papers read above, but regrets to find from the reply that Mr. Wallace has apparently no conception of the impropriety of which he has been guilty, and that he justifies rather than excuses his conduct.

2. The Government have given this painful case the fullest consideration, and having regard to what has now passed in conjunction with Mr. Wallace's previous career, they feel that the only course open to them is to suspend Mr. Wallace from his appointment, pending the orders of the Secretary of State, to whom the case will at once be reported for orders.

3. Mr. Wallace, who is now District and Session Judge of Cuddapah, will accordingly be suspended from the date of this order and placed on the subsistence allowance of his rank.

(True Extract.)  
(Signed) C. G. MASTER,  
Chief Secretary.

*Public Department.*

Letter to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,—It is our painful duty to submit, for the consideration and orders of your Lordship in Council, the case of Mr. John Wallace, of the Madras Civil Service, who has, for the last two-and-a-half years, been holding the appointment of District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, and who has now misconducted himself in the manner described below.

2. On the 14th instant Mr. Wallace, who had called, with reference to a previous appointment, upon the Honorable Mr. Carmichael, Senior Civil Member of Council, for the purpose, as it appeared, of remonstrating regarding what he considered his unjustifiable retention at Cuddapah, proceeded, in the course of conversation to attribute to Mr. Carmichael's personal hostility the refusal of Government to transfer him to another station,—hostility arising from his neglect,—so he put it,—to give handsome presents on the occasion of the marriages of Mr. Carmichael's daughters.

3. Mr. Carmichael having reported to us this unprovoked attack, Mr. Wallace was allowed an opportunity of explanation, and, in reply, endeavoured to justify his expression, alleging that he merely taxed Mr. Cermichael "with the not unnatural (nor unjustifiable) coolness which might involuntarily arise against a guest who had the bad taste to be present at a wedding without the customary gift."

4. We cannot but consider this explanation an aggravation of the gross and scandalous insult which Mr. Wallace has offered to the Honorable Mr. Carmichael, and, as Mr. Wallace appears to have no conception of the impropriety of which he has been guilty, we have felt it incumbent upon us, having regard to what has now passed in conjunction with Mr. Wallace's previous career, to suspend him from his appointment, pending your Lordship's orders.

5. The orders of Government and the correspondence relating to this officer, already on record, taken in connexion with what has just occurred, seem to us to necessitate this course. A reference to them will, it is believed, satisfy your Lordship that, notwithstanding the forbearance shown to Mr. Wallace, he appears incapable of appreciating leniency. He arrived in India in October 1863, and has completed an actual service of nearly eighteen years. During the first fourteen years of his service, he incurred the displeasure of Government, *first*, as a careless student; *secondly*, as a careless Assistant Collector; *thirdly*, as a careless Assistant Magistrate; *fourthly*, as a Joint Magistrate, considered unworthy to hold that position and degraded to be Head Assistant; *fifthly*, he was warned that, if as a Head Assistant, he behaved as badly as he had done as a Sub-Collector, he would be suspended from all employment; *sixthly*, he was told that his conduct as Joint Magistrate had been so bad as to create grave doubts as to the propriety of entrusting him with magisterial powers for the future.

6. Notwithstanding all this, after some absence from India during which his peculiarities had been partially forgotten, Mr. Wallace was permitted to attain, by seniority, the position of District and Sessions Judge. It was while holding this position that he appealed to Lord Hartington against our proceedings rebuking him for the violent attack which he had made upon the High Court with reference to a murder case, in which they had censured his judicial conduct. The rebuke which we had administered was, in reply, considered to be a proper one.

7. While that appeal was pending, he appealed to the Viceroy, because he had not been given a co-ordinate appointment, which he fancied more than that of District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.

8. Though informed by the Government of India that such questions were entirely within the competence of this Government, he has taken the opportunity of his presence here, during the vacation of his Court, to again press the matter in the way already described.

9. We believe that your Lordship will agree with us in thinking that, after what has passed, it would

be impossible to allow Mr. Wallace to continue any longer in the honourable position of a Madras Civilian. We have, therefore, the honour to suggest for consideration the propriety of removing him from the service and directing his retirement on such pension as to your Lordship may seem right. It is understood that a similar course was followed in the case of Mr. Levien of the Bengal Civil Service.

10. It has already been proposed that the offer of proportionate pensions should be extended to Madras Civilians who came out in 1863, but no final orders on this point have yet reached us. In the special circumstances of this case, perhaps no difficulty would be raised in giving Mr. Wallace a retiring allowance, so that his punishment may be tempered with mercy; but it would not, we think, be advisable that he should be placed on the same footing as men of his year. Whatever pension he may have earned might be reduced by, say, one-fourth. We have the honour to be, My lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants.

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF,
FRED. ROBERTS,
DAVID F. CARMICHAEL,
H. E. SULLIVAN.

Ootacamund, 23rd May 1883.
—*Madras Mail.*

## ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

THE *Athenæum* has the following review of Anthony Trollope's Autobiography, just published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons:—

By Anthony Trollope's own desire his autobiography appears as soon as possible after his death. It was a wise decision. The interest which must be felt in the story of his life will be increased by the fact that as an author he is still among us. 'The Land Leaguers' is on the eve of publication, and he has left another completed novel called 'An Old Man's Love,' which is to be issued next year. Moreover, the character of the autobiography is such that it appeals rather to those in whom the recollection of Trollope's works and of the man himself is still fresh than to a possible posterity. It was begun in 1875 and finished early in 1876. At the outset he says:—"It will not be so much my intention to speak of the little details of my private life, as of what I, and perhaps others round me, have done in literature; of my failures and successes such as they have been, and their causes; and of the opening which a literary career offers to men and women for the earning of their bread." This intention has been admirably carried out. As in the case of most men who have worked hard for success and won it, the story of Trollope's early life, his struggles and difficulties, is more interesting than the details of his prosperity. With the good taste which distinguished every story he wrote, he avoids the usual, if pardonable vice of those who write their own lives or the lives of others, and, refusing "to go back to the origin of all the Trollopes," begins with himself:—"My boyhood was, I think, as unhappy as that of a young gentleman could well be, my misfortunes, arising from a mixture of poverty and gentle standing on the part of my father, and from an utter want on my own part of that juvenile manhood which enables some boys to hold up their heads even among the distresses which such a position is sure to produce."

At the age of seven he went to Harrow, where his father, a Chancery barrister, had built a house on a farm. The farm was a failure; the house had to be let, and the family removed to a farmhouse on the land. This place has been made familiar to readers of 'Orley Farm,' and "is to be seen in the frontispiece to the first edition of that novel, having had the good fortune to be delineated by no less a pencil than that of John Millais." The poor little boy suffered terribly. As a day boarder he was not received on equal terms with the other boys. "I was only seven, and I think that boys of seven are now spared among their more considerate seniors. I was never spared; and was not even allowed to run to and fro between our house and the school without a daily purgatory. No doubt my appearance was against me. I remember well, when I was still the junior boy in the school, Dr. Butler, the head-master, stopping me in the street and asking me, with all the clouds of Jove upon his brow and all the thunder in his voice, whether it was possible that Harrow School was disgraced by so disreputably dirty a little boy as I!" He stayed three years at Harrow and was then sent to a private school at Sunbury. There he had no pocket money and seldom much in the way of clothes, and he was always in disgrace. On one occasion he and three older boys "were selected as having been the perpetrators of some nameless horror." Trollope was pitched upon because he had "come from a public school and might be supposed to be the leader of wickedness." What the crime was he never guessed, but he never forgot the injustice. "All that was fifty years ago, and it burns me now as though it were yesterday. What lily-livered curs those boys must have been not to have told the truth!—at any rate as far as I was concerned. I remember their names well, and almost wish to write them here."

From Sunbury Trollope went to Winchester at the age of twelve. His father's affairs rapidly grew worse, his mother went to America in the hope of establishing one of her sons in some sort of business in the West, his elder brother treated him at school with cruelty, and he had not only no pocket money, but no credit. "My schoolfellows of course knew that it was so, and I became a Pariah. It is the nature of boys to be cruel. I have sometimes doubted whether among each other they do usually suffer much, one from the other's cruelty; but I suffered horribly! I could make no stand against it. I had no friend to whom I could pour out my sorrows. I was big, and awkward, and ugly, and, I have no doubt, skulked about in a most unattractive manner. Of course I was ill-dressed and dirty." When he had been three years at Winchester his father removed him. But although he had already endured nine years of school life, there were three more to come. Again he was sent to Harrow as a day boarder, and had a daily walk of twelve miles. "Perhaps the eighteen months which I passed in this condition, walking to and fro on those miserably dirty lanes, was the worst period of my life. I was now over fifteen, and had come to an age at which I could appreciate at its full the misery of expulsion from all social intercourse. I had not only no friends, but was despised by all my companions... I know that I skulked, and was odious to the eyes of those I admired and envied. At last I was driven to rebellion and there came a great fight,—at the end of which my opponent had to be taken home for a while. If these words be ever printed, I trust that some schoolfellow of those days may still be left alive who will be able to say that, in claiming this solitary glory of my schooldays, I am not making a false boast." This was the one satisfactory event in his school career. The second period at Harrow was as miserable as the first, and the boy constantly remembered the crushing address of Dr. Butler during the earlier time. "Dr. Longley might with equal justice have said the same thing any day, only that Dr. Longley never in his life was able to say an ill-natured word." And then Trollope adds, with a touch of characteristic humour, "Dr. Butler only became Dean of Peterborough, but his successor lived to be Archbishop of Canterbury." Meanwhile, life at the farm was such that Trollope can give no adequate picture of its gloom. His father was writing an 'Encyclopædia Ecclesiastica'; he was always at work, always unsuccessful, and always getting deeper into debt. In spite of the money which Mrs. Trollope made by her 'Domestic Manners of the Americans' and some novels, the break up came at last. In 1834 the family escaped to Bruges, and lived on the mother's earnings. The father fell ill, one of the sons was declared to be consumptive, and soon afterwards a daughter also. Mrs. Trollope continued to write novels—indeed, it was absolutely necessary that she should do so—and at the same time she was nursing a sick household in which three were dying. It was at this time that an offer came to Trollope of a commission in an Austrian cavalry regiment. He was to learn German and French in a year, and to do that without expense he became an usher in an English school at Brussels. He had been there only six weeks when he accepted a clerkship in the General Post Office, obtained for him by his mother's friend Mrs. Freeling. Soon afterwards the father died, and Mrs. Trollope returned to England. "She continued writing up to 1856 when she was seventy-six years old, and had at that time produced 114 volumes, of which the first was not written till she was fifty." On reaching London Trollope went to St. Martin's-le-Grand to be examined as to his fitness. The story of the examination has been told in 'The Three Clerks'; it was not very severe except in appearance. Trollope wrote badly and professed to know only a little arithmetic, yet he was easily admitted to his place at the desk. On the subject of competitive examinations he makes a good many observations, full of the frankness and good sense with which he always touched upon general topics, and showing the same want of sound argument. His salary was 90*l.*, and on that, he says, he was to live in London, keep up his character as a gentleman, and be happy. Naturally enough he got into trouble. At the office "there was a comfortable sitting-room upstairs, devoted to the use of some one of our number who in turn was required to remain in the place all night. Hither one or two of us would adjourn after lunch, and play *écarté* for an hour or two. I do not know whether such ways are possible now in our public offices. And here we used to have suppers and card-parties at night—great symposiums, with much smoking of tobacco; for in our part of the building there lived a whole bevy of clerks."

Trollope was disliked by Col. Maberly, who succeeded Sir Francis Freeling as secretary. He was irregular in his hours, and though he showed an aptitude for writing letters, he got credit for nothing. He was on the point of being dismissed, and yet he strove to show how good a public servant he could become if only a chance were given him. Unfortunately chance was against him. A letter containing bank-notes was missed from Col. Maberly's table. "'The letter has been taken,' said the Colonel, turning to me angrily, 'and, by G——! there has been nobody in the room but you and I.' As he spoke, he thundered his fist down upon the table. 'Then,' said I, 'by G—— ! you have taken it.' And I also thundered my fist down;—but accidentally, not upon the table......My fist unfortunately came on the desk, and the ink at once flew up, covering the Colonel's face and shirt-front...... At that moment there came in the Colonel's private secretary, with the letter and the money, and I was desired to go back to my own room."

There were other troubles. A young woman in the country had determined to marry him, but he refused. "At last the mother appeared at the Post Office. My hair almost stands on my head now as I remember the figure of the woman walking into the big room in which I sat with six or seven other clerks, having a large basket on her arm and an immense bonnet on her head. The messenger had vainly endeavoured to persuade her to remain in the ante-room. She followed the man in, and walking up the centre of the room, addressed me in a loud voice: 'Anthony Trollope, when are you going to marry my daughter?' We have all had our worst moments, and that was one of my worst. I lived through it, however, and did not marry the young lady. These little incidents were against me in the office." Then there was a money-lender into whose clutches the young clerk fell, and whose daily visits at the office were terrible. He had always the same words to say: "Now I wish you would be punctual. If you only would be punctual, I should like you to have anything you want." Readers of 'Phineas Finn' will recognize the original of Mr. Clarkson.

For seven years Trollope remained at the General Post Office. During that time he was wretched; he hated the office, he hated his work, and he hated his idleness; but it was then that he argued with himself, and decided that the only career in life within his reach was that of an author, and the only mode of authorship open to him that of a writer of novels. Though he learned little at school he had read something. While he was at school at Winchester he had passed one set of midsummer holidays in his father's chambers at Lincoln's Inn, and had read Shakspeare because there was nothing else to read. In his later Harrow days he found at home the first two volumes of Cooper's novel called 'The Prairie,' and read it many dozen times. There was something, too, in being the son of a woman who was to be the author of 114 volumes. A habit of castle-building had been contracted in early youth, and the lonely boy showed the same taste for what was reasonable and possible which led him in after years to prefer always to paint things as they are. In 1841 Trollope was appointed a Post Office surveyor's clerk in Ireland. He was then twenty-six. All those years had been miserable, but from the day of his arrival in Ireland his life was happy and prosperous. His income after paying his expenses became at once 400*l.* He was stationed at Banagher, and the time passed very pleasantly. Some of his adventures have been told in the 'Tales of all Countries' under the names of 'The O'Conors of Castle Conor' and 'Father Giles of Ballymoy.' He was able to keep a hunter, and thus one of the great joys of his life began. "I have ever since been constant to the sport, having learned to love it with an affection which I cannot fathom or understand......I am very heavy, very blind, have been—in reference to hunting—a poor man, and am now an old man. I have often had to travel all night outside a mail-coach, in order that I might hunt the next day. Nor have I ever been in truth a good horseman......But it has been for more than thirty years a duty to me to ride to hounds; and I have performed that duty with a persistent energy. Nothing has ever been allowed to stand in the way of hunting,—neither the writing of books, nor the work of the Post Office, nor other pleasures......I have written on very many subjects, and on most of them with pleasure; but on no subject with such delight as hunting. I have dragged it into many novels,—into too many no doubt,—but I have always felt myself deprived of a legitimate joy when the nature of the tale has not allowed me a hunting chapter."

In 1844 he was married, and at that time he had written only the first volume of his first work. He still had the purpose of becoming a novelist, but he constantly put off the day of work. It was not till many years afterwards that his writing began to increase his income appreciably. His first book, 'The Macdermots of Ballycloran,' was published by means of his mother's influence, on the system of half profits, but it brought in nothing. Irish stories were not popular in 1847-48. For his third novel, 'La Vendee,' he got 20*l.*, but it was a failure. Then he wrote a play called 'The Noble Jilt'; but George Bartley, the actor, condemned it so strongly that it was not even offered to a manager. The plot was afterwards used in 'Can You Forgive Her?' a novel which Trollope regarded with special affection, because it was in it that the reader was first introduced to Lady Glencora. In the course of 1851, while engaged in establishing rural posts in the west of England, Trollope visited Salisbury and conceived the story of 'The Warden.' "I have often been asked in what period of my life I had lived so long in a cathedral city as to have become intimate with the ways of a Close. I never lived in any cathedral city,—except London, never knew anything of any Close, and at that time had enjoyed no peculiar intimacy with any clergyman. My archdeacon, who has been said to be life-like, and for whom I confess that I have all a parent's fond affection, was, I think, the simple result of an effort of my moral consciousness... I had not then even spoken to an archdeacon. I have felt the compliment to be very great."

'The Warden' was begun and put down again, and was not published till 1855. Trollope's income from the Post Office was then 800*l.* The profits of 'The Warden' would not have helped to keep off the pinch of poverty. They were about 9*l.* the first year and 10*l.* the second. He had been writing articles from time to time, but at the end of 1857 he had received only 55*l.* "for the hard work of ten years." The greater part of 'Barchester Towers' was written in the train, and subsequently Trollope got into the habit of writing in a railway carriage. "I made for myself therefore a little tablet, and found after a few days' exercise that I could write as quickly in a railway carriage as I could at my desk. I worked with a pencil, and what I wrote my wife copied afterwards......My only objection to the practice came from the appearance of literary ostentation, to which I felt myself to be subject when going to work before four or five fellow-passengers."

'Barchester Towers' was published on the half-profit system, and he received 100*l.* in advance. From this time Trollope's reputation was assured. He had always desired to be something more than a clerk in the Post Office, to be known as somebody, but his first object in writing was "that which is common to the barrister when he goes to the Bar, and to the baker when he sets up his oven. I wished to make an income on which I and those belonging to me might live in comfort." His industry was astonishing. He kept a diary in which he recorded the amount of writing done each day. A fixed time was allotted for the production of a novel, and he wrote so many pages a week regularly. The average number was 40. It has been placed as low as 20, and has risen to 112. Every page held 250 words, and the words were counted. He never published a word that was not written by himself, except the opinion on heirlooms in 'The Eustace Diamonds,' which was done for him by Mr. Charles Merewether. "I have not once, through all my literary career, felt myself even in danger of being late with my task. I have known no anxiety as to 'copy.' The needed pages far ahead—very far ahead—have almost always been in the drawer beside me. And that little diary, with its dates and ruled spaces, its record that must be seen, its daily, weekly demand upon my industry, has done all that for me."

It is needless to follow him through his career of success. The largest sum Trollope ever received for a novel was 3,135*l.*, which was realized by 'Orley Farm,' but he obtained a higher rate of pay for a shorter story. 'The Claverings' was sold for 2,800*l.* At the end of the autobiography there is a list of all his works and the amounts obtained for them. The total is close upon 69,000*l.* The first book was published in 1847, and the last on the list, 'John Caldigate,' in 1879. Trollope ends his record of his literary performances with the statement that he had written more than any other living English author. He had published more than twice as much as Carlyle, and considerably more than Voltaire. "We are told that Varro, at the age of eighty, had written 480 volumes, and that he went on writing for eight years longer. I wish I knew what was the length of Varro's volumes; I comfort myself by reflecting that the amount of manuscript described as a book in Varro's time was not much. Varro, too, is dead, and Voltaire; whereas I am still living, and may add to the pile."

Though the earlier part of the autobiography is more interesting than the latter, there are in the second volume chapters which are among the most valuable in the book. Trollope's views on novels and the art of writing them, on criticism, and on the question of international copyright, and his judgments on contemporary novelists, will be turned to as the best exposition of an expert's opinion upon those questions. All through them the kindly nature of the man is apparent. He has no hard word for any one; there is no envious cheapening of any man's fame, and no petty vanity. No other writer of his time has given so much innocent pleasure or taught the simple virtues with greater honesty or with more effect. It is a fine manly character that comes out of the story of his life, and nobody will read it without feeling that he knows the writer better, and, knowing him better, that he values him with increased regard.

## THE NEW GUINEA EXPLORATION COMPANY.

AMONGST the prospectuses which I sometimes glance over before conveying to the waste-paper basket, my eye has been arrested by that of this Company, for it is a remarkable one. The capital is £105,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of £20, and 5,000 shares of £1. Of Directors, like snakes in Iceland, there are none; they "will be chosen by the subscribers to Articles of Association, as therein provided." The solicitors are Messrs. Tibbetts & Son, 1, Field-court, Gray's-Inn. The temporary offices of the Company are 40, Tavistock-street, Convent Garden. The "Chief-in-Command" is Brigadier-General H. R. Maciver, "late of the Servian and Greek Forces," and the Maritime Commander is Captain Kennesley, "late of the Argentine Service." The object is to obtain grants of land from the chiefs of various tribes in New Guinea, "a veritable Eden," with "flora and fauna innumerable." It must not, however, be supposed that nothing has yet been done to carry out the views of the Company. "A location embracing a shipping port of sufficient size and depth for the navies of the world (which for obvious reasons need not be specified) has been determined upon, and will serve as a basis for present operations. On this spot the first city will be laid out," and, therefore, "it is evident that the prospects for shareholders in the company may be considered as unique." So I should think. Contemplating settlers must hold at least five shares in the company, and this subscription will include all expenses for passage money. Each shareholder will also receive a land-warrant entitling him to 1,000 acres of the first lands to be acquired by the Company, and "these warrants should be of considerable cash value the moment the lands are acquired." Possibly. Those intending to become shareholders and settlers must not delay their applications, for "seniority of application will be duly considered, and the expedition will leave England directly the necessary number of intending pioneers is enrolled." I do not contemplate myself paying £100 for a passage to New Guinea under the auspices of a General of the Servian and Greek forces, and of a Captain of the Argentine service, and for a warrant which will entitle me to 1,000 acres of that island, whenever the General and the Captain are in a position to transfer it to me; others, however, may consider the investment a sound one, and therefore, for their benefit, I have given the main details of the prospectus of this Company. I shall be curious to learn how many subscribers come forward, for this will serve as a gauge of human credulity.—*Truth.*

## NOVEL CHURCH EXPERIMENT IN AMERICA.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," has addressed the following letter to the *Spectator*:—

"Sir,—I think the Liberal Churchmen of England, most of whom, I take it, read the *Spectator*, will be interested in an experience I have just had of the practical working of the American branch of our Church.

Three years ago, the settlement at Rugby, Tennessee, was founded, and a few Englishmen, of whom the great majority were Episcopalians, with some Americans, mostly Methodists or Presbyterians, went to live there. One church was built, and handed over to a committee of the settlers, on condition that it was to be free to all denominations who desired to use it. Accordingly, the committee arranged that the Church Service should be used in the mornings of Sundays, and a Methodist or Presbyterian service in the evenings: while in the afternoons, the building should be used as a Sunday-school of the New England type. So far, all was clear enough; but then came the question, who would undertake the services? There was no clergyman or regular minister amongst the settlers,—they could not afford to pay one; and the experience of the first few months showed that no reliance could be placed on occasional clerical visitors, or missionaries, of any denomination.

The settlers accordingly, like sensible folk, chose the best man amongst themselves "to fill the bill." This proved to be an energetic farmer, Blacklock by name, the father of seven sons, who had "laid hold" of some 200 acres of forest just outside the town boundaries with exemplary vigour. It seems that in former years he had been in the habit of conducting Methodist services in the South of London, though (I believe) not a regularly appointed minister. This was his special qualification, but he willingly, indeed gladly, undertook to give the Church service always in the mornings.

On this footing matters ecclesiastical have gone on without a hitch. Mr. Blacklock has conducted the services to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, giving place occasionally, when the Bishop sent a clergyman to administer the Communion, or a denominational minister happened to be staying at the hotel. On my arrival last month, my latitudinarian soul was rejoiced to find the denominations inextricably mingled, the settlers attending both services with perfect impartiality, as convenience might dictate, a zealous New England Methodist Sunday-school teacher leading the hymns and responses at the morning services, and English Churchwomen, detained in the morning by household duties, attending the evening service with exemplary punctuality. In a word, nothing could be more satisfactory than this state of things, except that several babies were waiting to be christened, and there was no certainty as to when the next Communion Service would be held.

The obvious remedy, as they saw it, was that Mr. Blacklock should be ordained, and at their request, after obtaining his consent, I wrote to the Bishop of Tennessee, suggesting this solution of the difficulty. I confess that I did so with much doubt as to the result of the application, as it was stipulated that the evening services were to go on as heretofore, and Mr. Blacklock frankly stated that, having his hands full with his farm work and the preparation of two sermons a week, he could not undertake to pass examinations requiring preparation.

By return of post I received the Bishop's reply. Far from raising any difficulty, it met the proposal with perfect cordiality and frankness, intimating that it had already occurred to him. After expressing his high respect for Mr. Blacklock, he goes on (for I think it best to give his own words), "I am quite sure that he will do better work at Rugby than any new man could accomplish. I can promise him there will be no difficulty in the way of his ordination. He need not rub up his Greek. Of course, he must undergo examinations in the Bible and Prayerbook, as there are certain canonical examinations which cannot be dispensed. He will be received as 'an ordained minister or licentiate of the Methodist denomination.' I am willing to go very far to satisfy the Nonconformists, and am willing to compromise anything but fundamental principles. The fratricidal dissensions of the so-called Christian world are appalling. Our dear Lord prayed that all his disciples might be one. He made unity the distinguishing mark of his kingdom and the first condition of missionary work, and I thank God that our branch of the Catholic Church interposes no obstacle to the most substantial unity. The Church system is large enough to comprehend all those who love the Lord in sincerity. . . . . . True it is that if all denominational distinctions were forgotten, or buried in the depths of the sea, no truth essential to the soul's salvation would be lost, nor any the smallest necessary truth destroyed. We need more and more of 'the patience of Christ,' and more and more of that charity which hopeth all things. Men do not understand the Church, or her teaching, or her terms of communion, and so they array themselves in hostility against her." I hope that my old colleagues of the Church Reform Union may, upon reading this deliverance of a most orthodox Bishop, "thank God and take courage, and possibly bring in again next Session the modest 'Occasional Services Bill,'" which used to be such a red rag to Anglican fanatics in the House when I was an M.P.—I am, Sir, &c., THOMAS HUGHES.'

## A LIVE WALRUS AT THE WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM.

A LIVE walrus has just been introduced to the Westminster Aquarium. This animal, which is about five months old, is believed to be only the second of its race which has been captured alive, and it was taken at its mother's breast. The steam whaler Polynia, which came into the Tay on Oct. 4 brought it, and Captain Walker, who commands the ship, gives a most interesting account of the capture of the "infant." He states that the vessel was slowly steaming up Davis Strait less than a month ago when a fullgrown walrus was observed floating on the top of the water, apparently asleep. The captain shot the animal, and a boat was lowered to harpoon and save the body. While engaged in this work, the baby walrus, which had been sucking the sleeping mother, made its appearance, and was at once dragged into the boat. The little creature uttered terrible cries, which brought two male walruses to its rescue. They attacked the boat ferociously. Being armed with formidable tusks of more than 2 feet in length, they placed the boatmen in great jeopardy, and the Henry's "express" rifle, which had killed the mother of the baby, was again brought into requisition. This killed the two males. Captain Walker fed the creature on salmon, of with the ship laid in a stock, and on this food it flourished, becoming quite docile and a playmate with the sailors. The fact of the capture was telegraphed from the Shetlands, and on Wednesday when the ship was expected in the Tay, there were agents from the American, German, and largest English exhibitions waiting in Dundee. The ship was boarded at sea by Mr. Farini, who acquired the animal for the Westminster Aquarium and it had its first introduction to London public life on Saturday last. It was not seen to the best advantage, as it had been confined in a box, and as it had not had the use of water, its skin was not in its natural state. The young walrus is between four and five feet long, is a male and has beautiful scarlet eyes. It is now cutting its tusks, a condition which gives it as much pain as cutting teeth does a child, and the rubbing of the gums gave it evident ease. The creature has caught a little chill in coming from the extreme northern latitudes to our milder climate; but otherwise it is healthy, and gives promise of offering an opportunity for an interesting study of its race, which attains the length of 15 feet. It is fed entirely on fish. The walrus formerly taken was fed on pork, and came, therefore, to an untimely death. The tusks of the mother walrus are also exhibited.

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WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
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Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

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THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY,
LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
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GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
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GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

SALE OF LAND ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

UNDER the Orders of Government TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SIXTEEN PLOTS OF GROUND for dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face lying on the west side of, and between the Marine-lines and Churney-road Stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Plans, forms of agreement for lease and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of plot of ground on Kennedy Sea Face," to be delivered at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 5th of November, 1883.

A sum of Rupees 500 in cash as earnest-money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the agreement for lease; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th October, 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEF ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. .. „ 750
Do. fo 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at drug-gists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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OWEN & OKELL,
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company in Church Gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1883, for the purpose of passing the following special resolutions in order to supply ommissions in the special resolution which was passed at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st day of October 1883, and which is to be confirmed at a meeting to be held on the 27th day of October 1883, and to define more accurately the powers which are to be possessed by the Directors and Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, respectively.

(1.) "That the following clause, which comprises the provisions contained in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 13th clauses of the said special resolution be introduced instead of the said clauses into the Articles of Association of the Company and be the first portion of the Article numbered 78."

"The Board of Directors shall superintend and control the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in their management, and conduct of the Company's business so far as concerns the principles upon and manner in which it shall be transacted and shall have the power to sell, mortgage or let on lease any of the Company's land, buildings or other property including the unallotted shares, and to raise or borrow money from time to time by Bonds, Debentures, Promissory notes or Bills of Exchange or by receiving advances with or without security, and to take on lease land or buildings, or both, for the use of the Company as occasion shall require. To insure or keep insured if deemed expedient, all or any of the buildings, machinery, goods, stores, produce and other articles of the Company, either separately or conjointly, for such period and to such extent as the Directors may think proper, and to sell, assign, surrender or discontinue any policies of assurrance effected in pursuance of this power; to purchase the reversion or reversions and otherwise to acquire the freehold or fee simple of all or any of the lands of the Company for the time being held by them under lease or for an estate less than a freehold estate. To execute all deeds, agreements, contracts, receipts and other documents which may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Company. To compromise any debt or claim or to give time to any debtor for the payment of his debt; to invest the funds of the Company from time to time in such securities (other than shares in the Company,) as the Board may determine and to vary such investments. To enter into any agreement with Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the management of the Company's business as provided by clauses hereinafter mentioned, and to be numbered 79, 81 and 85 in the Articles of Association. To enter into a contract with the said K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for lashing bales pressed by the said Company, such contract to be at the rate of 3½ annas per bale and to be for a term of ten years."

(2.) "That the remainder of Article No. 78 shall be word for word similar to the latter portion of the article originally numbered 78 beginning with the words, 'To set aside from time to time' up to the end of it."

(3.) "The paras of the said special resolution, relating to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, *i.e.*, the paras beginning with the words 'The firm' and ending with the word 'establishment' shall form clause No. 79 of the Articles of Association of the Company."

(4.) "That clauses Nos. 81 and 85 of the Articles of Association are hereby expunged, and that the following para shall form clause No. 81 of the Articles of Association—that is to say 'Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. shall be authorized to sign cheques on behalf of the Company and operate on the Banking account of the Company.'"

(5.) "The following clause shall form clause No. 85 of the Articles of Association, *viz*:—

"The business of the Company shall be managed and carried on by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents under the control and subject to the directions of the Board of Directors, but the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall have full power to enter into any contracts and arrange terms regarding work to be done for the Company's constituents or in the regular course of business. The Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall also have full power from time to time to elect, appoint and discharge all the officers and servants of the Company except the Directors, Auditors and Solicitors of the Company, and to fix their salaries and remuneration, except that the salary of any person in the employ of the Company who is to earn more than rupees 100 per month shall be fixed subject to the sanction of the Board of Directors."

(6.) "The following words shall be added at the end of clause No. 60 in the Articles of Association:—

"Nothing in this Article shall apply to any of the partners in the firm of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. hereinafter mentioned or to the partners in whatever firm shall be the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company for the time being, so far as regards the contracts entered into, work done or profits made by the firm as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents."

(7.) "That all acts done and proceedings taken by the Directors between the date of the passing of the aforesaid special resolution and the passing and confirming of these special resolutions, in so far as the same are consistent with the powers originally given to them by the Articles of Association of the Company, are hereby ratified and confirmed."

By order of the Board,
RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE,
Manager of the Company in Bombay.
The Broach Cotton Company's Office, Bombay, October 25th 1883.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 8, p. 1 Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay: General Agents

# SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

*Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.*

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

*Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at* 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

**H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.**

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

Lea & Perrins

*without which no bottle of the original WORÇESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

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# GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES

*A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.*

## YORKSHIRE RELISH.

**The most delicious Sauce in the World.**

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

## GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

*The best in the World.*

Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1*d.* packets, and 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* tins.

## GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

*The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.*

The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

## GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

*For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.*

The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

## GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER

**Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.**

The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3*d.* and 6*d.* each.

## GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.

Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

## GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.

Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

**Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.**

## FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.

Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.* and 33*s.*

PROPRIETORS:

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.**

*Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:*

**TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.**

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# ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand-asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

## JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" wheres, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death?

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

**Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

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# THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

SOLE SUCCESSORS

## AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

## NOTE THIS, NOTE THIS, NOTE THIS.

Arrived per s.s. "Rosetta" and opened out for sale at

## MOST ABSURDLY LOW PRICES,

In order to make a

## SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

SIX CASES OF FANCY AND OTHER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

SOLID Leather Portmanteaus, Ladies' Leather Belts, Tooth and Nail Brushes, New Patent Cork Screws, New Folding Scissors, Ladies' Handsome Hand Bags, Shoe-horns, Dog Chains, Sponge Nets, Mechanical Toys, Musical Tops, Tortoise-shell and Mother-o'-Pearl Cigar and Card Cases, Real Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gent.'s Shoes, Cardigan Jackets, Stocking Suspenders, New Embroidered Silks, Satin Boxes for Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Cream Silk Damasee, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ESPLANADE ROAD
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CARNAC ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

&

EAST STREET,
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PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

**By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Commissioner, Central Provinces, &c.**

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## BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES:

## BRIDE, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS, MINCE-MEAT, &c.

OILMAN-STORES, BON-BONS, SWEETS, &c.

SHIP, SWEET MOFUSSIL AND OTHER BISCUITS.

SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SHIP, DISTRICT AND HOUSEHOLD USE.

# PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

**BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,**

HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

**Superior Fresh-Ground Coffee, Annas 14 per lb.; In Tins, Re. 1 each.**

**J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Purveyor, and Public Caterer, Apollo Street, Bombay.**

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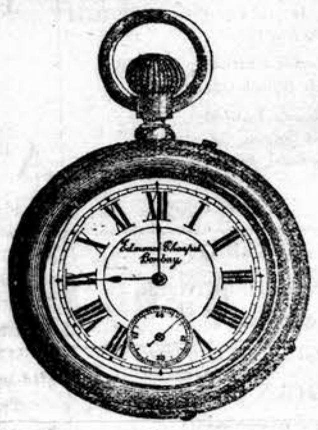

# EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS IN ORDINARY TO

## HIS HIGHNESS

## THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR,

## AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

The CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER KEYLESS FULL JEWELLED WATCH, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front.......Rs. 25 each

**TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.**

Forwarded free of package and postage to any part of India per Value Payable System.

## EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.

WATCHMAKERS, &c.

**BOMBAY.** MEADOW STREET. **BOMBAY.**

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort.

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## ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, NewOxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

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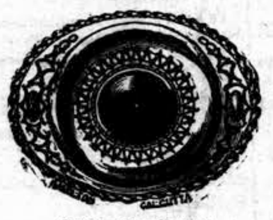
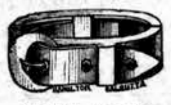


CARBUNCLE CENTRE. Rs. 42 Cash.



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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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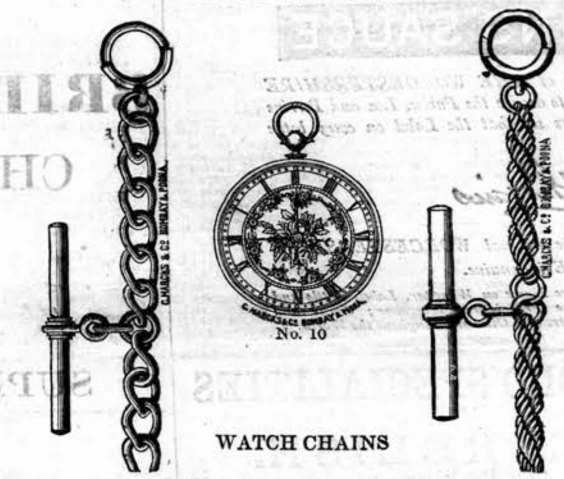

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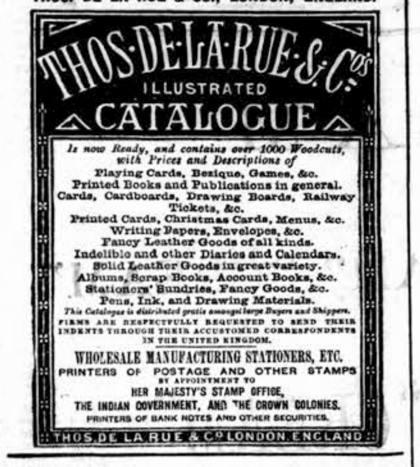

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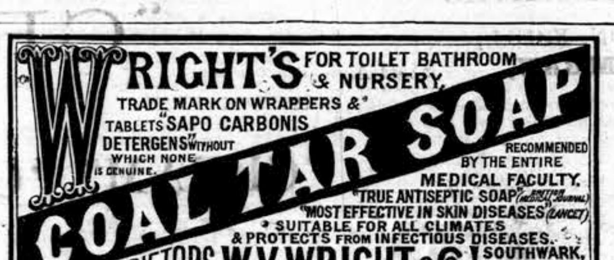

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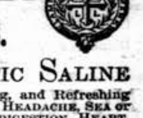

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